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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR SOCIETY

## SHIP BOARD FINDS PROHIBITION PAYS; DRY CRAFT FILLED

Service Takes Place of Liquor, Says Emergency Fleet Chief—Wet Sophistry Fails

## United States Vessels Now Advertise Advantages of Sailing on Liqueurless Ships

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, March 24.—Passenger business of lines operating under the United States Shipping Board is running far ahead of last year, with bookings for the month of June in the transatlantic service at capacity, notwithstanding the gloomy forebodings of liquor interests that the ruling of the Attorney-General drying American ships would result in financial ruin for companies so "unfortunate" as to be operating saloonless.

This bit of sophistry of the wets, that offered in their campaign to break down the Eighteenth Amendment has been dispelled by officials of the Shipping Board. The Shipping Board is understood not only to have concluded that prohibition has not had a ruinous effect on the business, but that prohibition is becoming increasingly helpful.

"Travel on dry ships," is the slogan of Shipping Board ships, and the innuendo is that on a dry ship one need not be confronted by repulsive sights so common on wet ships.

Ships Booked Full  
J. B. Smull, president of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, today said that he tried to obtain quarters for a friend of his for a trip to Europe in June, but was unable to find accommodations available. The waiting list for accommodations is growing and many will be taken care of by cancellations of some of those already booked.

Several hundred names have been filed for accommodations on the Leviathan, which is still undergoing reconstruction at Newport News, Va. It is hoped to sail the Leviathan from New York for Southampton and Cherbourg about the middle of June, but since no definite date has been set and the scale of rates must also be fixed, it was not expected so many people would want to make the first voyage despite the dry status of the vessel.

John P. Hill (R.), Representative from Maryland and self-styled champion of the wet cause, is among those seeking quarters for a trip abroad in June on a dry ship. Hill has expressed an urgent desire to travel under the American flag.

"Prohibition has had no effect on Shipping Board business," said Mr. Smull to The Christian Science Monitor correspondent, adding:

It may have had some effect in our South American and Pacific traffic, but not a great deal, and our lines operating in those directions are doing more business today than they did a year ago. In five years we have overcome the feelings of wet South Americans against dry ships. We are giving better service than any other line, and in the process we are having a prejudice against dry ships which they figure they lose in the way of liquor.

Business Better This Year  
Our transatlantic business is much heavier than last year, and our ships are booked at capacity for June, which is the peak month in travel eastward. Of course there will be some cancellations and people on the waiting list will take these.

Last year our passenger lines as a whole operated at a large loss but we are now certain to cut this loss very measurably. It is going to be a question whether we will balance expenses with revenue.

The United States Lines operates Shipping Board vessels from New York to Plymouth, Cherbourg, Bremen, and London. The Matson line operates the Government ships between New York, Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, and Buenos Aires in South America.

The Admiral Line takes care of travel between Seattle, Tacoma, Victoria, B. C., and Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hong Kong, and Manila. Shipping Board service is furnished by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company between San Francisco, Honolulu, Kobe, Shanghai, and Manila; while the Los Angeles Steamship Company operates between Los Angeles and Honolulu. There is also the Pacific-Argetine-Brazil Line, which operates between Seattle, Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and the east coast of South America. In all, 29 Shipping Board vessels are operated by these companies.

## NEW MOVE TO SETTLE FARM WAGE DISPUTE

LONDON, March 24 (By The Associated Press).—Another effort to settle the strike of farm laborers in Norfolk will get under way today when representatives of employers and workers meet in the old palace of bishops in Norwich. A good-natured discussion is expected, although several attempts to bridge the difficulties have already failed.

The contention of the farmers that the condition of their industry does not enable them to pay more is recognized, but the men say that they cannot live on the terms their employers offer. Some of the large landowners have taken the side of the laborers. King George, who farms one of the biggest areas of Norfolk—the Sandringham estate—is reported to have intimated that if today's conference is abortive he will make separate arrangements with his men to insure them decent living conditions.

## CHILE WELCOMES DELEGATES TO PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE

Representatives of 18 Republics Assemble to Plan Co-operation in Affairs of Mutual Interest

SANTIAGO, Chile, March 24 (By The Associated Press).—This ancient American city, founded in 1541, was in gala attire today in honor of the fifth conference of the American republics where, after a lapse of 13 years, have again assembled their representatives to take measures for the common welfare.

Mexico, Peru, and Bolivia are missing, but delegations representing 18 other republics will be here when the first session opens tomorrow. Among the topics on the agenda are the limitation of armament expenditures and the establishment of closer relations among the American republics in their contacts with non-American powers. Although little more than a clarification of these questions seems

## JURY-FIXING RUMOR AT TRIAL OF FOSTER

Reports Follow Secret Conference With Judge—Workers' Chief on Stand

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., March 24 (By The Associated Press).—There was no session today of the trial of William Z. Foster for violation of Michigan's syndicalism law. Adjournment over the week-end was taken last night with the defense only partly presented. Adjournment was followed by rumors of jury tampering. While state officials refused to discuss those reports, Judge Charles White recalled the jurors and, after barring news-papers from the court room, conferred with them, five minutes.

He declined to say why the jury had been recalled or to give any information about his conference with the prosecutors that preceded his audience with the jury. Charles E. Ruthenberg, executive secretary of the Workers' Party, successor to the Communist Party, a defense witness who qualified as an expert on liberal and radical thought, gave a lengthy history of radicalism.

Ruthenberg, one of those arrested in the raid on the Communist Party convention last August testified that the State's case rested on a program abandoned five months prior to the arrests. He said the convention was called for the purpose of adopting a legal program for the workers party.

WASHINGTON, March 24 (United Press).—An investigation of the charges filed with the Department of Justice yesterday against William Z. Foster and 11 other alleged leaders, was started today by Assistant Attorney-General John W. Crim. Prosecution of these persons was asked by five organizations, which have been conducting a campaign against reported Communist activities in this country.

## Boy Fights Banker for Freedom of Air

Radio Experts to Attend Court Trial of Test Case

JOLIET, Ill., March 24 (By The Associated Press).—The first court fight over the freedom of the air will take place at the Livingston County Court House at Pontiac, near here, at the April term, it was announced today.

Edward McWilliams, president of the State Bank of Dwight, last November won a temporary court or-

der restraining G. Wyle Bergman, 18, an amateur wireless operator at Dwight, from using his broadcasting station because it is alleged to have interfered with the receiving of radio telephone service in the McWilliams home on election night.

Irving Herriot, counsel for Bergman, answered with a plea of demurrer, and the case was put over until the April term. Men of national note, including Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, Mitchell Lewis, machine-gun manufacturer of New York, and Hiram Percy Maxim, president of the American Radio Relay League, have signified their intention of attending the hearing.

## CURTIS MEMORIAL FUND PASSES \$7000

Drive for \$40,000 Well Under Way—Honor Former Mayor

More than \$7000 has been subscribed toward the \$40,000 needed for the proposed Edwin U. Curtis memorial to be erected on the Charles River Esplanade on the axis of Clarendon Street to perpetuate the memory of the public service rendered by the former Boston Police Commissioner, park commissioner, United States Collector of the Port of Boston, mayor and assistant United States treasurer.

The foundations will be of stone concrete supported upon piles, but the visible superstructure will be of hand-wrought light pink marble resting on base courses of one of our hard and beautiful New England granite.

The steps and pavings will be of granite. In form the memorial is essentially a monumental gateway expressed by two simply moulded and simply decorated pedestals, each of which is in turn surmounted by a marble urn of imposing scale and graceful silhouette.

These pedestals are flanked by two generous exedrae, through which the path extending the northwesterly end of Clarendon Street proceeds to the Basin Esplanade.

Appropriate inscriptions will decorate the approach faces of the pedestals, and shrubbery will form backgrounds where needed. The design is by Guy Lowell.

It is the desire of those who have assumed the task of carrying the project to completion that the memorial shall be as representative as possible. To that end many small subscriptions are being sought in the belief that thousands of Massachusetts folk will be glad to aid in honoring the memory of a citizen who never failed his city.

The finance committee comprises Frank W. Remick, Charles F. Wood and John R. Macomber, and subscriptions may be sent to Arthur B. Chapin, treasurer of the fund, at the American Trust Company, 50 State Street.

## Canada Lowers Bars to Admit 100 Orphans

New York, March 24 (By The Associated Press).—Canada has let down the immigration bars to 100 Armenian orphans, according to the Near East Relief, arrangements for their admission were made with the Dominion Government by the Armenian Relief Fund of Canada.

The Canadian Relief Association has bought a farm near Toronto, where it expects to locate the first 20 boys in May or June. The Ontario Government has promised to supply free teachers to educate the boys in agriculture and horticulture. It is only on condition that the children will be brought up as farmers that they are admitted to Canada at this time.

## BANKERS NAMED IN SUGAR INQUIRY

Mr. Manly Tells of January Conference in Cuba—Mr. Hoover Exonerated

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, March 24.—Dr. Julius Klein, director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, today issued a statement absolving Herbert Hoover of all knowledge of the alleged sugar shortage statement given out by the Department of Commerce on Feb. 9.

Dr. Klein said that the survey was one of the regular ones issued by the department and that in every case they are not personally examined by Secretary Hoover. He attributed the sharp rise in sugar prices on the day the survey was issued to an erroneous interpretation of the statement by a press association.

But as soon as the error in interpreting the survey came to the attention of the department, Dr. Klein said, the explanation issued resulted in a reaction of prices to where they were before the original statement was issued.

"The rise since has been due to speculative and other causes and to the persistent circulation of the misinterpretation by persons who know better and choose to use it for their own purposes," said the statement given out today by Dr. Klein. His statement was as follows:

The statements and innuendoes of Basil Manly, publicity agent of a political organization, with regard to Mr. Hoover's relation to a world survey of sugar produced by the department on Feb. 9, I wish to state (as I have done previously) that Mr. Hoover never saw the statement in question until after it was in the hands of the public, nor did he even know it was in course of preparation. This bureau issues several thousand letters, statistical and trade statements weekly in response to the public demand, and the sole responsibility for such documents is mine.

The physical possibility of Mr. Hoover's auditing them is out of the question. No one has challenged the accuracy of this sugar survey, and it was correct. A press résumé mistakenly interpreted that statement to mean a shortage in sugar, which was frankly acknowledged by this press organization in a statement today and when this incorrect press résumé came to Mr. Hoover's attention, he immediately instituted a departmental investigation into the matter. At his instruction I co-operated with the press in correcting this mistake and in emphasizing the fact that the survey showed a surplus, not a shortage, and did not in its text use any such term.

This misinterpretation did give speculators a temporary advantage and a rise of 1 cent a pound in raw sugar took place before the correction had been circulated. The price went back 1 cent upon the correction. The rise since has been due to speculative and other causes and to the persistent circulation of the misinterpretations by persons who know better and choose to use it for their own purposes.

## BUSINESS MEN UNITE IN SEEKING SOLUTION TO EUROPE'S PROBLEMS

Bankers and Merchants at Rome Congress Pledge Themselves to Co-operate With Governments

By Special Cable  
ROME, March 24.—Yesterday afternoon's sitting of the Congress of International Chambers of Commerce was dedicated entirely to a debate on reparations, interallied debts, and European reconstruction. The American delegation presented a resolution re-

paration question, for it is the first time an agreement has been reached upon reparations and interallied debts between business men representing practically all countries.

Also several eminent banking and commercial men pledged themselves to co-operate in a solution of the above-mentioned problems and formed



Fred I. Kent  
Eminent American Banker Whose Speech on Reparations Was Feature of the Congress in Rome of the International Chambers of Commerce

questing interested governments to submit their views to their respective governments. Great good will animates the congress, the results of which it is believed will be highly beneficial to Europe.

GERMAN PRINCE SENTENCED  
WERDEN, March 23 (By The Associated Press).—Prince Friedrich Wilhelm von Lippe, German Nationalist leader, was recently fined 7,000,000 marks by a French court-martial on a charge of agitating against the forces of occupation, has been sentenced in civil court to eight months' imprisonment and a further fine of 500,000 marks for not producing his passport when ordered so to do.

TURKISH VIEW PRESENTED  
The Turkish and British viewpoints toward the Near East situation were presented at a meeting of the Foreign Policy Association in the Hotel Brunswick this noon by Syud Hossain, former editor of the Allahabad Independent and delegate from the Indian National Congress to the Near East Peace Conference of 1920, and by Capt. Alexander Aaronson, who was attached to General Allenby's staff during the Palestine campaign.

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## REVOLUTIONARIES IN GERMANY SEEK TO SET UP DICTATOR

New Party Gains Many Adherents—Opposition to Jews and Versailles Treaty

Berlin, March 24.—The definite aims which include the establishment of the military dictatorship of the Deutsche Völkische Freiheits Partei were described by Major Wilhelm Henning to The Christian Science Monitor correspondent here in the course of an exclusive interview. Major Henning is one of the leaders of Deutsche Völkische Freiheits Partei whom the police endeavored to arrest on Thursday night in connection with the alleged plot to overthrow the Republic.

Major Henning said: "Our goal is the liberation of Germany, first from the domination of the Jews and secondly from the shackles of the Versailles Treaty. We fight against parliamentary domination. We do not believe that we can reach our goal through the customary parliamentary channels. We shall not reach our goal, I believe, without the establishment of a temporary national dictatorship. Under such a dictatorship, we would remove all Jews from prominent posts in the Government and press and cease paying reparations in cash or kind. Our party was called into existence about 10 weeks ago. Today we already possess more than 100,000 adherents in Prussia. In Berlin alone we have 40,000 enrolled members.

Organize Athletic Clubs  
We are organizing over the country athletic clubs, first for the physical training of the younger generation, and secondly to build up a protection for our meetings. Lieutenant Rosbach is the organizer of these clubs.

A fortnight ago we formed an alliance with the National Socialists of Bavaria (Bavarian Nazis). Their local organization is for Bavaria and ours for Prussia. Perhaps both organizations will unite at some later date. General Ludendorff is not taking an active part in the party's administration, but I believe he sympathizes with us. We have never tried to persuade members of the press, army, or navy to join our ranks, but Lieutenant Rosbach at a recent meeting told the Reichswehr officers present that they knew their duty as Prussian soldiers.

Herr Severing, Minister of the Interior for Prussia, who is trying to extinguish us, is the exponent of the Jews, that is why he must be removed. Our work will not be interrupted by any interdictions or suppressions by him. On the contrary he will stumble over these measures himself."

Prussia's Minister's Statement  
The other side of the picture was uncovered by Herr Severing in the Prussian Diet yesterday, when he declared a secret organization existed in contravention of the law throughout Prussia. This secret organization, he said, pursued two aims: first, the exercise of "economic terror," by arranging a farmers' boycott of all industrial towns, and secondly, the establishment of a Social Democratic administration; secondly, the establishment of military formations which were disguised as athletic or other clubs with innocent names. These military organizations, he said, were equipped with arms and were undergoing training, even being drilled on a former military drilling ground in the neighborhood of Berlin.

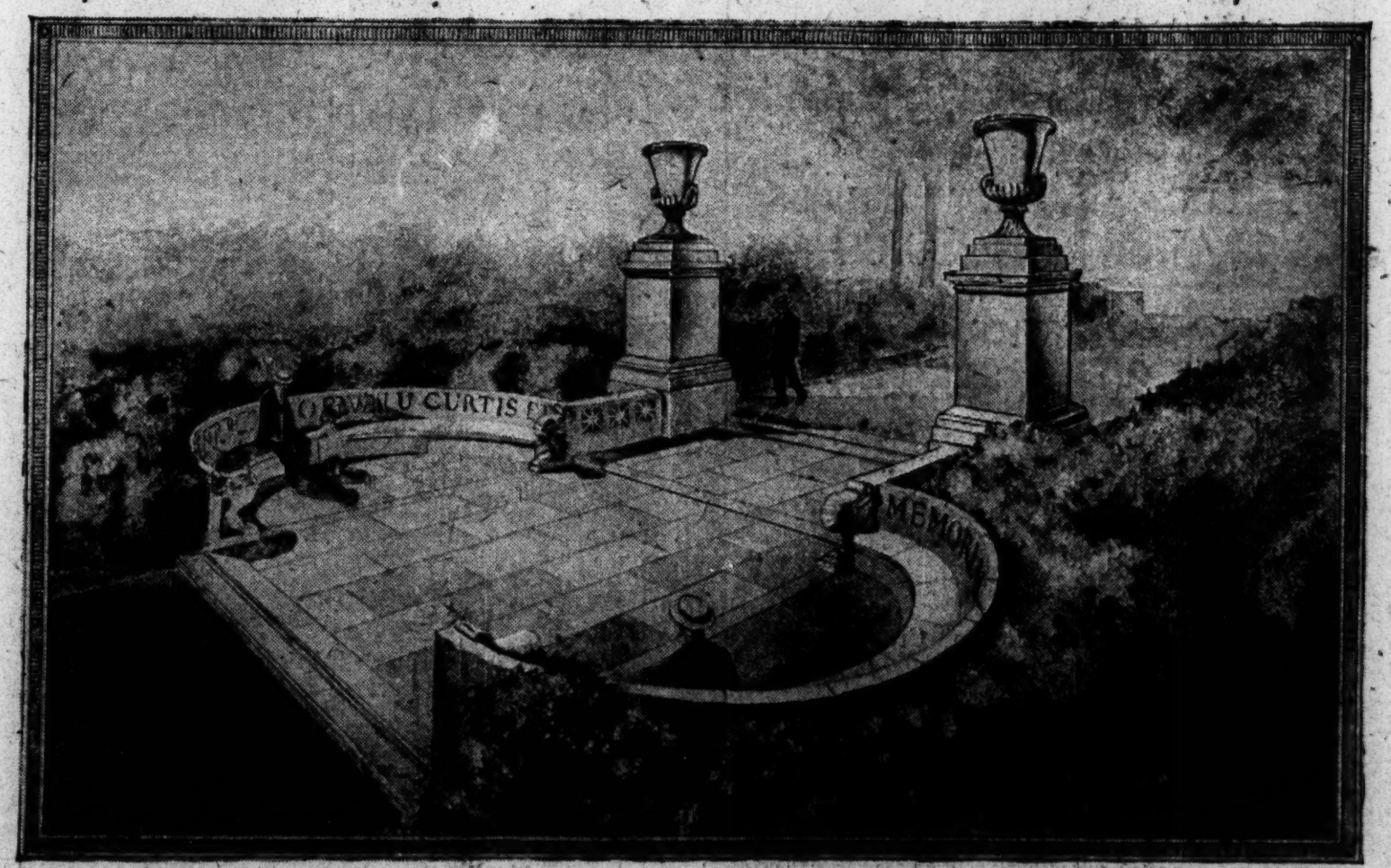
Last Saturday Lieutenant Rosbach spoke to the officers of the Reichswehr, who had come from all parts of Germany to Potsdam, and "some of them showed less resistance to the officers of Lieutenant Rosbach than their comrades," Herr Severing added.

The Christian Science Monitor correspondent learns from authoritative sources that the Federal Government, especially the Foreign Minister, Baron Von Rosenberg, with the details of these military formations hushed up in view of the critical foreign and political situation. Herr Severing has formally ordered the dissolution of the Deutsche Völkische Freiheits Partei, according to information in responsible quarters here late last night. The Socialists believe the situation has become even more strained by Chancellor Wilhelm Cuno's speech in Munich yesterday, in which he emphasized Germany's willingness to carry out its passive resistance until the very last. They, therefore, have called the Foreign Committee of the Reichstag together to discuss Herr Cuno's address.

POLES OFFER TO REPLACE PRISONERS  
WARSAW, March 24 (By The Associated Press).—Three hundred and seventeen Polish Communists have notified the Government that they are willing to be exchanged for 617 of their countrymen found guilty by Russian tribunals of anti-Soviet activities.

The exchange will be effected under legislation passed by the Polish Diet and in conformance with a convention negotiated between Moscow and Warsaw. The Communists agree to lose their Polish citizenship. Among the prisoners for whom they are to be exchanged are 23 Poles now under capital sentence.

## Proposed Curtis Memorial to Be Erected on Charles River Esplanade









## LAUSANNE SUBSTITUTE FOR CAPITULATIONS IS REJECTED

Experience Forbids Acceptance of Proposal That Nations Should Depend on Turkish Good Faith

By CRAWFORD PRICE  
Special from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, March 23.—The negotiations at Lausanne for the conclusion of peace between Turkey and the Allies primarily broke down owing to differences regarding the arrangements which were to supplant the old Capitulatory régime, the judicial guarantees for foreigners resident in Turkey, and the so-called economic clauses which were to govern past and future relations.

With regard to the Judicial Capitulations, the Allies proposed that for an interim period of at least five years after the signature of the treaty, there should be set up a body of five legal counselors appointed by the Turkish Government. Two of these were to be Turkish judges, while three were to be chosen from among the judges of the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague. A further proposition entailed the formation of an advisory committee.

In certain cases, however, it was prescribed that the legal counselors should have exclusive jurisdiction, principally those in which the Turkish courts exercised jurisdiction over foreigners in any matter where a minimum amount of £250 was involved, as well as criminal cases where the prisoner was a foreign subject. In these cases the legal counselor would sit as a member of the court, and it was laid down that in the final Court of Appeal the legal counselors should constitute a majority of the court.

### Concessions From Capitulations

In Constantinople, Smyrna, Samsoun, and Adana no warrant for arrest or search was to be regarded as valid unless countersigned by one of the legal counselors.

These proposals, of course, constituted a drastic concession from the Capitulatory régime, under which the Turkish authorities were unable to take any action whatever against a foreign national without the presence of a representative of the latter's Consulate, and under which foreigners were absolved from direct taxation. The Turks, however, still insist that an attempt is being made to infringe their sovereign rights.

The Allies take the view that their nationals have the right to reside and to trade in Turkey if they so desire, and, this being the case, the safeguards which they have tabulated represent the minimum which they could reasonably be expected to accept.

The Turks' counter-proposal put forward at Lausanne consisted in a suggestion that "observers," without executive authority, might be allowed to sit in Turkish courts.

The economic clauses refer principally to the rights of foreigners who in times past have loaned money to the Turkish State. Some idea of the problems involved may be gathered from the fact that their consideration constituted a third of the business of the Lausanne Conference, and it may be admitted that the experts engaged were concerned almost as greatly with an attempt to evolve order out of the chaotic mess of Turkish finance, as they were to protect foreign bondholders.

For some time, little attention has been paid to any Turkish debts contracted prior to the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-78, but succeeding liabilities have for the most part fallen under the jurisdiction of the administration of the Ottoman public debt, which was the result of a conference held at Constantinople in 1880. The council of this administration represented the foreign bondholders, and since British and French subjects were in the majority, the presidency of the council was held alternately by an Englishman and a Frenchman.

### Fifty-Two Loans

The Treaty of Sévres enumerated 23 separate debts, representing a nominal capital of £161,845,116, with a capital outstanding on Nov. 5, 1914 (the date of Turkish entry into the Great War) of £143,247,767. The draft treaty of Lausanne went farther and divided the debt into 52 separate loans, with a nominal capital of £159,888,213, amounting, on Nov. 5, 1914, to £139,100,150. At the par rate of exchange the Turkish pound has an approximate value of 18s.

The Lausanne proposals were mainly concerned with dividing the sum due in 1914 between Turkey, the Balkan States which had been agrarianized, and the newly created states in Asia Minor which had been detached from Turkey. Additional revenues were earmarked for the services of

## BRITISH HOLD TO SPIRIT OF TREATY

Official Declaration That No Alterations in Turret Guns Had Been Made

LONDON, March 24 (By The Associated Press).—One of the chief results of the Secretary of State Charles Hughes' recent statement, withdrawing earlier statements that certain British warships had been altered to give them longer range, has been to create considerable discussion as to whether alterations in the armament of old warships would constitute violations of the spirit of the Washington Naval Treaty, which is mainly directed against the equipping of new warships, and on this point various opinions are expressed.

The portion of the treaty around which the controversy centers is in part 3, section 1, paragraph 5 (D) of the document, in which the clause appears: "No alterations in side armor, in calibre, number or general type of mounting of main armament shall be permitted."

The controversial point, therefore, as viewed here, is whether the phrase, "general type of mounting," means no alteration whatever or whether elevation of guns to allow longer range without altering the general methods of mounting would be allowed under the Treaty.

The admiralty has refused to express an official opinion on this point, but it was unofficially asserted in admiralty circles that the British attitude is that the Treaty, at least in spirit, does not permit any alterations in these guns whatever.

It was officially declared, furthermore, that in fact no alterations in turret guns had been made on any British warship and that the admiralty had no immediate intention of making such alterations.

### France Limits Repairs

PARIS, March 24 (By The Associated Press).—France to date has not increased the number or calibre of the guns on its capital ships, limiting repairs to improving the range of the guns by elevation or other means, according to information furnished yesterday by the Ministry of Marine.

None of the repairs, it is stated, has resulted in increasing the thickness of armor, of the ships' bodies, decks, gun towers, or other protections.

### PRISONS TO AID MEN

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 27 (By The Associated Press).—Fourteen branches of the printing trade have been taught men at the Eastern Penitentiary, since the \$50,000 printing plant was installed, according to E. J. Laerty, president of the board of the institution. "Pennsylvania prisons, as I see it," he declared, "are not to make money, but to make men."

### STOCK AND SHELF BOXES STRONGLY BUILT

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## BUDGET FOR 1923 APPROVED IN JAPAN

TOKYO, March 23 (By The Associated Press).—The upper house of the Diet today passed the budget for 1923, which previously passed the lower House.

The expenditures of the Japanese Empire for 1923, as approved by the Cabinet on November 11 last, totaled 1,350,000,000 yen. Of that amount the army was to receive 205,000,000 yen and the navy 276,000,000 yen.

## ARMENIANS BASE HOPES ON RUSSIA

Prospect Brightens as Possibility Is Held Out of Settling Refugees in Kuban

By Special Cable  
MITYLEN, March 24.—Armenians here are finding encouragement in the prospect which is opening up for the settlement of refugees in southern Russia. Their hope rests in the conferences taking place in Moscow, the program of which, they believe, followed here with intense interest and which are being attended by delegates from American relief stations in the Near East.

Mr. Montgomery, an American Relief delegate, is attending the sessions at the Russian capital, having left Mitylen for that purpose, a Turkish-Armenian delegation is expected to arrive there soon, while Dr. Martine, one-time official of the American missionary station at Marsovan, has been assigned as representative of the Armenian Relief workers in Transcaucasia and has left Constantinople for Batumi.

It is expected that part of the territory of the Kuban will be set aside for Armenian refugees.

The exchange of prisoners between the Turks and Greeks continues for the time being. That for the purpose, a Turkish-Osmanli during the evacuation of Smyrna, is to be exchanged for Col. Water Tatar, one-time Turkish commander of the Oriental Thrace forces. The Greek prisoners, number four generals, 400 high-grade officers, 1900 low-grade officers and 52,000 men; the Turks comprise one general, three majors, 26 lieutenant-majors, 49 captains, 95 lieutenants, 20 sergeants, 100 marine officers and 15,000 men.

The Kemal demand to pass 100,000 troops from Anatolia to Thrace is considered in Hellenic circles here as mere bluff, being submitted with the object of terrorizing the Allies.

### Christians to Be Deported

ATHENS, March 24.—The Near East Relief's representative at Mersina, Asia Minor, sent the following message to this city today:

The Turkish police announced this morning that Christians in the interior will be deported to the interior. The refugees here now number 4500. The Allies should make strong representations to prevent such a deportation, for if these people are marched to the interior more than 50 per cent will perish. There are ships in the harbor now that can take the refugees off if anyone will receive them.

## SOVIET CONCESSION GRANTED TO SWEDES

STOCKHOLM, March 24 (By The Associated Press).—A well-known Swedish ball-bearing company has concluded an agreement with the Soviet Government for a concession giving the concern control of certain nationalized factories in Moscow. The company, which is paying 200,000 gold rubles for its rights, binds itself to put the properties in good working order, and to pay the Russian Government a percentage on its output for 40 years. At the expiration of this period the entire business becomes Soviet property.

LONDON, March 24.—A semi-official Soviet News Agency Bolla to Moscow has announced that the Russian Government has ratified a concession agreement with a Swedish ball-bearing company.

## RADICALS SUPPORT FRENCH MINISTRY

M. Poincaré's Position Assured so Long as Ruhr Occupation Continues

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON  
By Special Cable

PARIS, March 24.—The extraordinary scenes in the French Chamber of Deputies yesterday are the outcome of the campaign which the Communists pursue against the occupation of the Ruhr. In a long experience, it is difficult to recall such a violent spectacle, and certainly the French Premier has not often allowed himself to be drawn into such an exchange of angry comments.

Twice the sitting was suspended, and in the course of the uproar M. Vaillant Couturier attempted to strike André Maginot, the War Minister. When matters had calmed down, M. Poincaré promised to give the explanations about the Ruhr credits next Tuesday at the sitting of the commission.

A number of deputies remarked that the soldiers of class 1921 who had expected their liberation are discontented. M. Maginot said that he had done everything to avoid keeping the class 1921 in the Ruhr, but he had called in the extra class. The occupation of the Ruhr country of 5,000,000 inhabitants with only 50,000 soldiers was a splendid enterprise of which they could be proud. But in the end it was necessary to have supplementary forces. They would only be ready 60 days longer than usual. The young soldiers in spite of the campaign, understood the situation and would not be turned from their duty.

Speaking generally these parliamentary scenes do not indicate any weakening of French resolve. Even the radicals were sympathetic to M. Poincaré when he was assailed in this manner, and they have decided to vote in favor of the credits required for the Ruhr occupation. At their private meeting, there was some opposition, but M. Heriot, leader of the radicals, said that although he maintained his reservations concerning the operation, all Frenchmen were bound to support the Government in this emergency. Thus the Radical Party has in turn appeared to be against the Ruhr policy, has been non-committal by abstaining from voting, and is now supporting M. Poincaré.

While it is necessary to keep the French Army in the Ruhr, the parliamentary position of M. Poincaré appears perfectly safe, although on a number of occasions the ministers have received a check. They have presented, but as motions of confidence have been passed, these rebuffs do not count. There is no doubt that Parliament means to see the present policy through to the end.

## PRICE-FIXING CHARGED AGAINST MAINE FIRM

WASHINGTON, March 24 (By The United Press).—The Federal Trade Commission today charged a complaint against the Goodall Worsteds Company of Sanford, Me., manufacturers of "Palm Beach" cloth, alleging enforcement of standard fixed prices in violation of law. The Goodall company, the complaint charged, by use of a so-called "license agreement," sets the minimum prices at which manufacturers must sell Palm Beach clothing to jobbers and retailers.

Manufacturers who do not agree to abide by the Goodall company's fixed prices are refused its product, says the complaint, which charges that the price plan is a restraint of trade among jobbers and wholesalers of Palm Beach clothing.

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**BROAD FORD**  
In the year 1311

AN old yellowed parchment tells about it. Somewhere, within the old Broad Ford or modern Bradford district of England, there was a mill for the "fulling" or scouring of wool in the year 1311.

Among the hundreds of interesting, new fabrics shown this season by Browning King are those woven by British looms which have inherited the traditions and standards of six centuries.

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## AMERICAN COTTON SHIPPED TO RUSSIA

BERLIN, March 24.—The first cargo of American cotton, 15,000 bales, bought on Russian account since the Soviet revolution, is reported to have left Bremen for Russia.

Trade circles call attention to the fact that Russia's textile plants have been able to increase their production to such an extent during the last year that the cotton yield in Turkestan, although now greater than ever, is proving insufficient to meet the Russian demand.

## DISARMING PLAN NOT PIGEONHOLED

Lord Robert Cecil Will Discuss Subject on Approaching Tour in America

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, March 24.—Mrs. Oliver Strachey, personal representative of Lord Robert Cecil in connection with the American tour on which he arrives next Tuesday, took exception this morning to some of the statements, especially that Lord Robert Cecil's disarmament plan "had been pigeonholed" temporarily by the League of Nations, which have appeared in the press.

"It is very important to understand this correctly," said Mrs. Strachey to the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, "since this disarmament plan will be one of the genuinely practical topics which Lord Robert Cecil will probably be most inclined to discuss at length when he comes to this country. It is a most important proposal, and it certainly has not been sidetracked or pigeonholed."

"Briefly, its status is that it has been approved by the temporary mixed commission of the League of Nations to study this subject, of which Lord Robert Cecil is the leading spirit; its next normal step is to be presented before the next session of the League assembly, where its practical details will be fully worked out. It has very strong support in France, notably from Leon Bourgeois, and it is generally regarded as the most common-sense scheme for European military disarmament now in international practical politics."

The Cecil disarmament plan, according to Mrs. Strachey, takes as its quotient, not population, pre-war military strength, economic power, or any other standard resting primarily on force, but the minimum needs of each country to meet the obligations of self-defense, though in one of its chief points, the demilitarization of strategic boundaries, the presence and extent of these boundaries are allowed due share in determining minimum military needs.

Lord Robert Cecil follows this plan with respect to his own country, Mrs. Strachey declares, waiting claims for a military establishment which England might claim on some grounds for a minimum of naval strength which is a strategic necessity. The underlying idea of the plan, however, Mrs. Strachey describes as providing that each country that forms a disarmament compact with its neighbors shall

## SOUTH AFRICA ADOPTS PROJECT TO PLACE CURB ON VACCINATION

Conscience Clause Approved in the Union Parliament Despite Ministerial Opposition

By Special Cable  
CAPE TOWN, March 24.—To allow a conscience clause against vaccination was the subject of a bill introduced in Parliament by Mr. Boydell, a Labor member. The bill was supported by a monster petition, containing 26,000 signatures, Dutch and English, also letters from Christian Scientists and other organized religious bodies.

Mr. Boydell quoted instances of medical men who had decided against vaccination.

Patrick Duncan, Minister of the Interior, of Public Health and of Education, opposed the bill, saying that if South Africa took the risk of an epidemic of smallpox starting in the Rand or the native territories, there would be bound to be a great loss of life. He was prepared, however, to accept the conscience clause, provided it was properly safeguarded.

Several doctor members attacked the bill, arguing that South Africa had been previously scourged by this disease. However, Parliament decided, by 64 votes to 28, that the conscience clause be accepted.

couple this agreement with a pact of mutual defense against outside attacks on the part of those who have not accepted military limitations or who are abusing their spirit. The nucleus of disarmament will in this way be a solid one, and is being proffered by Lord Robert Cecil as the soundest plan on which to initiate a solution of one of the most obstinate problems in Europe—the all-round disinclination to be the first to disarm.

Program's Practical Bearing  
As far as this concerns France and Germany, Mrs. Strachey says Lord Robert Cecil's views are well-known. France wants and needs security, he says; without it, fear impels it to take such violent precautions as in the Ruhr. But with a self-denying pact setting afoot a general disarmament, mutually binding France and Germany alike, and establishing guarantees under the League of Nations, France would probably be far nearer equipoise than it is at present. Lord Robert's program thus has a practical bearing on the present situation which he will not fail to face, Mrs. Strachey promises, while in America.

A good example of the success of demilitarizing strategic territories, Mrs. Strachey points out, is the case of the Kiel Canal. The enforced peace status of the Dardanelles is another; Poland's neutral strips of border territory, though not such a shining example of peace in themselves, also approximate the Cecil doctrine. All of these, to Lord Robert Cecil, are fragments of the larger whole of a Europe being gradually protected against mutual aggression which must make manifest to Americans at least the effectual existence of the League of Nations.

The League in Practice  
As to the larger subject of the League in general, Lord Robert Cecil

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## RHODESIAN PARTY TO CONTEST ELECTION ON UNIONIST PLATFORM

Question of Linking Up With South African Provinces Revived as a Political Issue

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 19 (Special Correspondence).—It might have been thought that Rhodesia had had sufficient constitutional strife before the referendum to satisfy the most exciting appetite, but apparently this was not the case.

Before passions had time to cool down, the pro-Union Party announced that they intended to carry on their propaganda, and strike again at the first favorable opportunity. The "Responsibles" replied by holding a round table conference, at which an entente was established between the Responsible Government, Association and the Labor Party, and certain seats were conceded to Labor in order to avoid a split vote in facing the common enemy. This was probably a false step on the part of Sir Charles Coghlan and his associates, for the Labor Party in Rhodesia fell into deep disfavor some time ago owing to extremist leadership, which involved the country in unfortunate railway and mining strikes.

### Polled 40 Per Cent of Votes

The resolutions adopted at a recent conference at Salisbury indicate that while the Unionists intend to work generally for the good government, development, and prosperity of the country, they propose to contest the next and subsequent elections on a Unionist platform, with the idea, if returned to power, of reopening negotiations with the Union Government.

At the referendum they polled 40 per cent of the votes cast, and evidently they expect that time will work with them in securing additions to that total and subtractions from the other side.

They may be right, and, if the present Union Government continues in power, they may feel sure, when the

time arrives, of a sympathetic reception from the Prime Minister of the Union, General Smuts, who has recorded his firm belief that the future of Rhodesia lies in the Union.

From the Union's point of view, however, there is something even more important than the ultimate conversion of the Rhodesian electorate to the advantages of the Union, and that is the maintenance of the good feeling which has always marked the relations of the two countries until quite recently.

**Delay is Favored**  
The referendum campaign interrupted that traditional good feeling to some extent by introducing a very unfortunate element of bitterness and depreciation of the Union and all its works. Doubtless this new departure was purely temporary, and Sir Charles Coghlan is too good a statesman and Imperialist to allow it to develop into a permanent one. But all who have the welfare of Rhodesia at heart must recognize that a little time is required to reduce the rancor of constitutional disputes to its proper proportions.

It is well to remember that before the first election takes place, Sir Charles Coghlan will have been called upon to form a government and take over the administration, and the difficult problems that will at once arise may give a totally different turn to the policy of all parties. The difficulty of financing the large loan required at the outset remains unsettled, and until it has been overcome the future development of Rhodesian politics remains highly speculative.

## Washington Observations

UNDOUBTEDLY one of the decisive factors in President Harding's determination to seek a second term was the approval of his "Duchess," as he long has termed the First Lady of the Land. Throughout their married life Mrs. Harding has been a valued confidante of her husband. He seldom resorts to a major course of action affecting his personal fortunes without seeking her counsel. That relationship has existed ever since Mr. and Mrs. Harding collaborated, as young people, in the management and upbuilding of the Marion Daily Star. Mrs. Harding says her greatest achievement on the Star was the development of its circulation. She specialized in carrying carriers, boys how to handle their "routes" and capture new subscribers. Some of the boys she trained are now co-proprietors of the newspaper which laid the foundation of Warren G. Harding's political fame.

Over in the hall of maps at the Army War College in Washington Barracks there is about to be hung a giant photograph immortalizing the sojourn of the doughboys at Castle Ehrenbreitstein. It is labeled "American Watch on the Rhine," and is a handsomely colored enlargement of a 25-foot long and 8-foot deep, of a camera impression. The picture shows a characteristic stretch of the Rhine, with a typical German barge swinging lazily at anchor, while Yankee infantrymen are seen patrolling the banks. One American in oils could be more atmospheric. Maj.-Gen. Edwin H. May, James R. Garfield, James P. Goodrich, Irwin R. Kirkwood, Frank B. Kellogg, Arthur W. Page, General Leonard Wood, and Raymond Robins. The sculptors of America will be invited to formulate a plan for creating a Roosevelt memorial of impressiveness. One suggestion is that the memorial shall take the form of a lion. If that idea is adopted, there is a proposal that the

Plans of the Roosevelt Memorial Association for a monumental commemoration in Washington are rapidly assuming shape. A special committee of the association is dealing with the project, its members including Elihu Root, Senator Hiram W. Johnson, Will H. Hays, James R. Garfield, James P. Goodrich, Irwin R. Kirkwood, Frank B. Kellogg, Arthur W. Page, General Leonard Wood, and Raymond Robins. The sculptors of America will be invited to formulate a plan for creating a Roosevelt memorial of impressiveness. One suggestion is that the memorial shall take the form of a lion. If that idea is adopted, there is a proposal that the

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## Education in Love in Place of Fear

In view of the Chief Scout's approaching visit to America in April, these four articles on the subject of "Education in Love" from his pen, will have added interest. The other three articles appeared March 14, 21 and 28.

THE various subjects in the Boy Scout program are presented under one or other form of woodcraft or out-door activities.

Take, for instance, one of the constituents of character, namely "observation." This is taught through tracking. Tracking is an attractive and useful subject, and when the boy or girl has learned to notice and distinguish the various footprints and marks on the ground or signs and sounds in the air, etc., he goes on to deduction by reading the story that they convey, and thus stimulates his reasoning powers and intelligence, which are contributants to character.

The brotherhood has its recognized uniform, which gives at once a fascination in the eyes of the boy or girl and breeds an esprit de corps and self-respect, while its world-wide adoption brings the members together under a common visible sign in carrying out their common ideal.

**Makes a Solemn Promise**  
Admission to the brotherhood is through a ceremonial where the boy makes a solemn promise to be loyal to God and his country and to the ideals of the movement, and to render willing service to other people at all times.

These ideals are contained in the ten Scout laws, which are briefly as follows:

1. A Scout's honor is to be trusted.
2. A Scout is loyal to the king, his country, his officers, his parents, his employers and those under him.
3. A Scout's duty is to be useful and to help others.
4. A Scout is a friend to all, and a brother to every other Scout, no matter to what social class the other belongs.
5. A Scout is courteous.
6. A Scout is a friend to animals.
7. A Scout obeys the order of his parents, patrol leader, or scoutmaster without question.
8. A Scout smiles and whistles under all difficulties.
9. A Scout is thrifty.
10. A Scout is clean in thought, word and deed.

This is not merely a theoretical program, but one which has been tested and proved by practice in all countries. Moreover it has had the warm approval of educational authorities on all sides.

I will only quote one or two examples from the large number we have received.

Dean Russell, professor of education of Columbia University, New York, writes:

"It is right that the Scout program supplements the work of the schools. Its curriculum is adjusted in such a way that the more you study it, the further you go into it, you who are schoolmasters, the more you will be convinced that there was a discovery made when it was put forth. The program of the Boy Scouts is the man's job cut down to boy's size. It appeals to the boy, not merely because he is a man in the making. And it is just at this point that the program of so many organizations for boys and girls breaks down. The Scout program does not ask the boy anything that the man does not; but step by step it takes him from the place where he is until he reaches that place where he would be. It is not the curriculum of Scouting that is the most striking feature, but it is the method. And in the method of Scouting, I venture to say, there is something that we have not seen elsewhere in our day. My friends, as a schoolmaster I want to tell you that it is my honest conviction that our schools will not be equal to the task of the next generation unless we incorporate into them as much as is possible of the Scout spirit and the Scouting method, and in addition to that, fill up just as many as possible of the leisure hours of the boy with that out-and-out program of Scouting."

**Confident in Response by Teachers**  
Dean Russell goes on to say that he is confident that when schoolmasters

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realize their obligation to the State, when they understand what the public want and must eventually have, when they sound the depth of their own patriotism and realize that upon them, more perhaps than on any other class, depends the future welfare of the country, they will not leave untested and untried an instrument that makes for so much good.

Mr. Edmund Holmes, the British educationalist, in his latest book, "Give Me the Young," has put forward the axiom that "Practice must precede profession," and urges a fundamentally improved system of education to meet the needs of modern times. The old system has been wrong in its basic ideas because it tended too much to develop in the pupil fear of punishment, greed for reward, and vanity of envy through competition, instead of encouraging the inherent interest and self-expression of the child. As an example in the right direction he says: "We have to ask ourselves on what general principles ought schools to be conducted. Here, as it happens, we have been given a lead which we should do well to follow. The Boy Scout movement is by far the most successful attempt which has yet been made to provide for the education of adolescents. And it owes its success to the fact that it makes due provision for the satisfaction of two imperious needs of man's nature—the need to realize one's own self, and the need to work with and for others. . . . In the Boy Scout philosophy of education the balance between the claims of the individual and of the communal self is steadily maintained. . . . To achieve and maintain this balance should be the primary aim of all who are interested in education."

**Learning by Doing**  
Learning by doing, through active self-expression rather than by passive reception of ideas, is the basic idea employed. This is the basic idea advocated by the Austrian Professor Cisek when in reply to the questioner who asked him how he managed to

teach his pupils with such remarkable results, said, "I don't do it. I take the lid off, other teachers put it on. That is the only difference."

This only difference, as Mr. Edmund Holmes remarks, "is very nearly the whole difference between the right and the wrong method of education."

Education has of late years widened its outlook beyond the walls of the school, and especially in its international development.

I have here ventured to suggest a way by which a general voluntary training in good will and service can be brought about, in co-operation with school education, in place of the old system of bringing up a child either in the resentment of repressive discipline or in unlimited self-indulgence.

If this training be carried out for both sexes on a sufficiently universal basis it should have a marked effect on the character and well-being of a nation.

It would give a different impulse to action and would go far to abolish class and industrial differences and to replace fear by love, misunderstanding by sympathy, war by peace.

The training includes the development of self-reliance and chivalry, side by side with the promotion of physical activity and prowess. It is, therefore, capable of developing a new manliness among boys, side by side with a fuller character among the girls, such as will neutralize any loss of military training or the over-exalting of military virtues.

If such training be encouraged in all countries in such manner that the rising generation throughout the world feel themselves tangibly linked in brotherhood, it is going to contribute markedly to the abolition of war and to the coming of that long-looked-for era of peace and good will among men.

Robert Roseberry

## Position of Vessels or Airplanes Can Be Calculated in 3 Minutes

Tables, Involving Solutions of Millions of Spherical Triangles, Completed by Hydrographic Office of Navy

WASHINGTON, March 24 (By The Associated Press).—Accurate calculation of the position of ships at sea and of airplanes with almost lightning speed is said to be possible under a new method of determining latitude and longitude, worked out by the hydrographic office of the Navy Department.

Complete computations, according to C. W. Littlehales, hydrographic engineer, who devised the new system, can be made within three minutes whereas calculations by methods now in vogue is usually a somewhat tedious procedure. Three years of work, involving more than 100,000 calculations and the solution of millions of spherical triangles, is represented in the new tables which naval experts declare will be of particular value in determining quickly the position of fast-moving water and air craft.

All data needed in making calculations under the new system is contained in one compact volume.

By referring to the tables and making a simple arithmetical correction, the longitude is determined, almost by mental calculation. By use of other data contained on the tables and a little bit of corrective arithmetic,

the summer line of position, used by navigators, is laid down on a working chart.

Following similar procedure for a second observation, either of another celestial body at the same time as the first sight, or of the same after an interval, two lines are drawn, the intersection showing the geographical position of the observer's craft.

The book will give in tabulated form the hour angles and azimuths for every degree of altitude of any celestial body visible to an observer between 60 degrees north latitude and 60 south. The limits within which practically all navigation is carried on.

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Eight-button Suede Gloves, pique sewn, in light gray, beaver and tan.  
Twelve-button Suede Gloves in gray and mode.  
Strap Wrist Suede Gloves, pique sewn, spear point, in mode and beaver.

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## INDIAN GOVERNMENT CENSURED BY AN ADJOURNMENT MOTION

Appointment of Royal Commission to Inquire Into Public Services Arouses Antagonism

BOMBAY, Feb. 3 (Special Correspondence).—Close in the wake of the Secretary of State's firm refusal to recommend to the British Parliament the revision of the present Indian Constitution comes the announcement of the appointment by him of a royal commission on the public services in India. The commission will be required, having general regard to the necessity of maintaining a standard of administration in conformity with the responsibilities of the Crown for the Government of India, to inquire into the organization and the general conditions of service financial and otherwise, of the superior Civil Services in India and the best methods of insuring and maintaining the satisfactory recruitment.

**Veto of Censure**

The non-official members of both the houses of Central Legislature were shocked by the sudden announcement and passed, without loss of time, an adjournment motion, what is practically a vote of censure on the Secretary of State. This is the first time in the history of the new Constitution that there was a complete unanimity among all sections of the non-official House. This is also the first time in its history that a motion for adjournment was carried involving a virtual vote of censure on His Majesty's Government.

This decision has raised a constitutional crisis imperiling the whole Reforms. "This is a direct challenge from the Secretary of State," said one distinguished unofficial member of the Assembly, "and we are bound to take it up." The Government has power to appoint such a commission, if it was necessary.

**Anglo-Indian Papers Comment**  
"Only a body appointed in India, with the consent of the Legislature, would have the ear of the country and none else," "India," he concluded, "protested against the reaction at the Secretary of State's Council, which

was throttling all proposals of progress in this country, as was witnessed by the bombshell of the Post dispatch regarding revision of the Constitution, two days ago.

Even the Anglo-Indian papers do not look upon with favor the appointment of a royal commission. The Times of India, commenting on the commission, says "the trail of racialism will now be biased from one end of the country to the other, and the racial bitterness that will inevitably be fostered by the royal commission must lead to an abiding hostility to all recruitment for the service from England, a hostility so strong and so determined that no recruit could honestly face it." All Indian organs and prominent public men have with one voice condemned the commission.

## NEW YORK TRIBUNE TO QUIT "OLD HOME"

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, March 24.—The New York Tribune will move from its old home at 154 Nassau Street, which it has occupied for 83 years, to a model \$1,500,000 seven-story building on Fortieth Street, near Seventh Avenue. The newspaper founded by Horace Greeley will occupy the entire building. The removal is to be completed on clock-work schedule in 31 hours.

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Knitted Crepe—36 inches wide, wool and fibre, excellent for capes, dresses or blouses. In almond, green, wallflower, golf red, silver, Japan, nigré, navy, black. Yard . . . . . 2.50  
Kimono Silks—36 inches wide, in effective Oriental designs, very fashionable for making beautiful kimonos or dressing gowns. Yard . . . . . 1.50  
Crepe Charmeuse—40 inches wide, soft, glove-like finish, splendid for street or afternoon gowns, in sand, fallow, silver, taupe, Japan, wallflower, navy, black and brown. Yard . . . . . 2.50  
Russian Crepe—A silk and wool fabric in a weight suitable for wraps or capes. 36 inches wide, in black, brown and navy. Yard . . . . . 3.50  
The Popular Printed Silks—Egyptian, Oriental, Caravan and Paisley patterns in the newest styles and colorings conceived by textile designers. For blouses, dresses, kerchiefs and millinery trimmings; 40 inches wide. Yard . . . . . 3.25  
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## HAMBURG'S TRADE MAY TEMPT FRENCH

Gateway of German Business  
Rapidly Recovering Pre-war  
Pre-eminence

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE  
WASHINGTON, March 24.—It would be interesting to know whether Dr. Hans Heinrich Dieckhoff, counselor of the German Embassy, when presenting Germany's reparations terms to Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, said anything about the prosperity of Hamburg. Traffic between that port and ports in the United States is now heavier than before the war. Hardly anything could be more indicative of Germany's reviving export and import activities. Such revelations are of concern to the United States Government, which has resolutely maintained, in discussing reparations, that Germany must pay up to her demonstrated economic capacity. Now and then it is suggested that France, as a final measure of pressure on the Germans, might seize or blockade Hamburg. Such an extension of the French occupation would stifle German economic life at the one point where it is still flourishing. Figures which have just reached Washington from a German quarter show that Hamburg during the past year has recovered its old place as the foremost harbor on the continent of Europe.

### Gateway For Trade

Hamburg's prosperity long has been the barometer of Germany's well-being, for it is the artery through which exports and imports flow. The total arrivals of tonnage in Hamburg in 1922 were 13,005,089 (tons), as compared to 12,775,955 for Antwerp, its nearest rival, and 12,262,694 for Rotterdam. The peak year at Hamburg, 1913, showed a total of 14,200,000 tons, so that in 1922 the port was only 1,000,000 tons or so below high-water mark.

Altogether Hamburg shipping in 1922 increased about 40 per cent and today is only about 8 per cent below pre-war figures. This is shown clearly in the following table of arrivals and clearings:

ARRIVALS		
	No. of ships	Net reg. tons
1913	35,073	14,145,000
1920	4,808	4,484,000
1921	4,401	3,421,000
1922	10,737	12,373,000
CLEARINGS		
1913	18,627	14,429,000
1920	3,096	4,333,000
1921	2,843	2,443,000
1922	12,782	13,302,000

### Handicap of 1922

During some months Hamburg's traffic was even greater than in 1913. That the total in 1922 was less than in 1913 is chiefly due—first, to the severe ice conditions during the first few months; secondly, to the engineers' strike, which paralyzed most German shipping traffic during July.

The flags of all nations whose ships entered Hamburg were more numerous than ever, except those of Sweden, Portugal and Italy. The first place in Hamburg's maritime traffic, as in 1921, was occupied by the British flag, which flew over about 34 per cent of the incoming shipping. In 1913 Great Britain took the second place with 23 per cent. Next comes German shipping, which rose from 20 per cent in 1921 to 27 per cent in 1922.

The increase was noteworthy and shows in what way the German mercantile fleet is slowly building up its tonnage and contributing to the outgoing traffic of Hamburg. That the average tonnage capacity of German ships was augmented from 425 registered tons in 1921 to 663 tons in 1922 is a proof of the increased traffic of large vessels.

### United States Stands Fourth

Before the war the German flag flew over nearly two-thirds of the total maritime shipping of Hamburg. Holland takes the third place in 1922, with 11 per cent, and the United States fourth place, with 10 per cent.

Hamburg's traffic with non-European ports has almost reached pre-war dimensions, but traffic with European ports still lags behind the 1913 level. More shipping is today plying, not only between Hamburg and the United States, but between that port and Canada, Argentina, the Dutch East Indies, China and Japan, than before the war.

If the French should feel constrained to apply their thumbscrews by sea as well as by land, Hamburg offers a tempting opportunity. There is little doubt that the Central Government at Berlin would go to extremes before courting such a disaster as the shutting off of Hamburg's trade. Dr. Cuno is a former director-general of the Hamburg-American Line. No man in the world knows better than he what French seizure of the Elbe metropolis would mean.

## BRITISH HOTELS AWAIT 145,000 AMERICAN RUSH

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 24.—Preparations have been made by English hotel keepers to accommodate approximately 145,000 American tourists this summer, according to Richmond Temple, director of the Savoy, Berkeley, and Claridge hotels of London, who has just arrived here.

Mr. Temple says his main mission in the United States is to find out what "new hotel fads and fashions" feminine America will demand when it goes abroad this summer. The London hotel man estimates that American women travel four times as much as the women of any other nationality. He says they set the standards of luxury and hotel accommodations the world around.

"What the American woman asks for or has today in luxury, the whole world demands tomorrow," he said. "American women are a fine type to deal with. They have a definite mind and know exactly what they want. They insist upon getting it, too, which makes it necessary for English hotel keepers to be prepared."

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Special for Monday

## Imported Knitted Wool Frocks

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For Monday

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at attractively low prices

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each . . . . \$1.35, 1.50, 1.85 to 5.00

Novelty handkerchiefs, gayly colored; of chiffon, georgette or silk crepe; with wrist-strap a la Deauville . . . . each (complete) 55c.

Sheer lawn, colored

Plain, per dozen \$1.75 Initialed, per dozen \$1.70

### Linen

Hemstitched . . . per dozen \$1.50, 2.10

With wider hem . . . per dozen 3.00

Initialed . . . per dozen 2.25, 4.25

Embroidered, per half-dozen, in box 2.10, 3.25

Novelty colored, hand-embroidered per half-dozen . . . . \$2.85

## Men's Linen Handkerchiefs

at equally tempting prices

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## Women's Fashionable Spring Tailleurs

in the latest coat-and-skirt and coat-and-frock models, reveal many style features that are both novel and attractive. The new straight coats will be appreciated by women who desire a graceful silhouette; and the elaborate embroideries, tuckings and cordings frequently introduced are an attraction in themselves. The smart silk-and-wool suitings lend themselves particularly well to this mode of treatment

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## Easter Tailor-mades

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For Monday

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(Second Floor)

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## CITIZENS DEMAND ACTION ON BRIDGING OF CHARLES RIVER

Engineers Point Out Delay Means Traffic Difficulties—Island Plan Is Preferred

With the Harvard Bridge, across the Charles River, rattling, vibrating, and disintegrating, and with Cottage Farm Bridge in a condition where immediate action must be taken to make it safely usable, it is pointed out by engineers and private citizens alike that some move is imperative to avert obvious and impending traffic complications. With both structures heading toward "closed for repairs," it is declared that delay may mean that both spans may be cut off from traffic at the same time.

The Harvard Bridge constitutes a link in the busiest intercity highway in Massachusetts, and the pressing need of action was particularly emphasized at a meeting yesterday of leading Boston citizens. The forthcoming action of the Legislature is being closely watched. The committee on the Legislature is concerned, it had before it three petitions for immediate action to rebuild the Harvard Bridge. The Committee on Metropolitan Affairs heard the various viewpoints with respect to them and found them all agreed that reconstruction of a new bridge should not be delayed. The committee, therefore, reported a resolve for an investigation by the Metropolitan District Commission with a report required as to plans and cost next January.

**Committee's Recommendation**  
This resolve is now in the hands of the House Committee on Ways and Means, an expenditure of \$500,000 for the inquiry being involved. At a recent hearing it was opposed by representatives of Boston and Cambridge, who declared that delay is not only unnecessary but unwise. It is expected, however, that the Legislature will accept the measure as a means to solving the issue for the present session. Two of the petitions for construction of the bridge, as they were originally filed by William D. Lancaster and by Henry L. Shattuck and James M. Hunnewell, jointly, all representatives from Boston, estimated the cost at between \$2,000,000 and \$4,000,000. The third petition was that of James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston, proposing an island in the middle of the river with bridges spanning to it from each shore, and with a war memorial building on the island, at an estimated cost of \$7,000,000.

The Mayor's bill is the result of the recommendations made by a committee of 52 architects, city planners, business men and others appointed by Andrew J. Peters as Mayor of Boston. **Island Bridges Fully as Cheap**  
Charles A. Coolidge, Boston architect, presided at the meeting, describing the work of the committee. Morris Gray, president of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, emphasized the need of erecting a fitting memorial to those of Massachusetts who served the colors.

Pointing out that the Harvard Bridge is superannuated and must be replaced, Ralph Adams Cram, architect, urged the construction of the island. From the practical viewpoint, he said, it will be fully as cheap, if not cheaper, to build two bridges to the island, and the artistic effect would be ideal.

C. Howard Walker emphasized the unanimity of opinion of the committee which had entered upon its work with views of wide variance. It is a habit of Boston and of Massachusetts, he said, to appoint committees of individuals in whom the appointive powers apparently have complete confidence and then, once their report is made, proceed to tear it to bits. If this committee was a qualified committee to sit upon the subject, he said, there is no reason for setting untrained judgement against the judgement of trained men.

**Would Wake Up State House**  
To this viewpoint R. Clifton Sturges added his endorsement. John K. Allen, who was chairman of the subcommittee on publicity of the Mayor's committee, declared that opinion appears to be changing from demand for utilitarian toward the idealistic. He said that the proposed location is ideal.

"This is a noble idea developed by talent and genius and it is therefore has little chance of adoption," declared John Jackson Walsh. "If we want it accepted what we must do is go out and tell the people about it, what it means and why it should be adopted. Then let them tell their political leaders. The State House is an abode of lethargy in so far as civic enterprise is concerned."

Mayor Curley summarized a report made on the bridge by the city engineer. This report pointed out that the structure was made before the days of heavy street cars and trucks. The street railway, Mr. Curley interpolated, is forced to restrict its

cars and service over the heaviest traveled inter-city street on this account.

According to the engineer a temporary bridge could be constructed for \$400,000, to last five years. It would support street cars as well as other traffic. Repair of the present structure would cost \$125,000 for the year and leave it all to be done again. Mr. Curley declared that there is no justification for delay, pointing out that it would take one year to get the temporary bridge up and in the meantime plans would be under way for the permanent structure. The Harvard Bridge, he asserted, cannot be used more than one year.

The meeting closed with the reading of a supplementary report by the city public works commissioner, Joseph O'Rourke. He said that unless something is done the city may turn the Cottage Farm and Harvard bridges over to the Metropolitan District Commission for maintenance. To make the former structure safe, \$300,000 must be spent immediately, and action must be taken on both bridges.

## MT. EVEREST SCALER TO SPEAK IN BOSTON

The recent expedition to climb Mt. Everest will be described by George Leigh Mallory, member of the English Alpine Club and leader of the climbing section in the attempt, at Jordan Hall, March 27. He will illustrate his talk with what are described as "the most remarkable stereoscopic slides ever shown in the country," revealing a part of the earth's surface never before photographed.

Mr. Mallory headed the climbing party both in the 1921 expedition to explore the locality and map out a possible route to the summit, and in 1922, in the actual attempt. On the first trip, after ascending neighboring mountains, a climb of 23 hours brought the party to the top of Lhakpa La, from which point a view of the northern slope of Mt. Everest was obtained, the only feasible line of ascent.

Two attempts to reach the actual summit in 1922 were made. In the first, Mr. Mallory and three companions spent the night at an altitude of 25,000 feet, a record for a high camp. The members of the second party came within about 2000 feet of the top, exceeding by 2652 feet the former world's altitude record, held since 1909 by the Duke of Abruzzi, reaching the highest climbing altitude ever made by man.

## ANTI-VIVISECTIONISTS TO GATHER MARCH 27

The March public meeting of the New England Anti-Vivisection Society will be held in Myers Hall, Tremont Temple, Tuesday, March 27 at 3 p. m. Miss Ella A. Maryott, organizer for the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals will be the speaker. Miss Maryott's work is very largely in connection with the introduction of humane work into the schools and has done much to stimulate interest among the children. In connection with Be Kind to Animals Week special prizes have been offered for the best original posters to the pupils in both public and private schools and Miss Maryott will speak of the results in connection with this campaign.

John Orth will furnish music.

## YALE TEAM WINS TRIANGULAR DEBATE

The Yale University debating team won the annual triangular debate last night by defeating Harvard at Cambridge and Princeton at New Haven. Harvard was victorious at Princeton. The question was, "Resolved: That the policy of the present administration toward European affairs deserves the support and approval of this house." The affirmative was taken by the visiting teams. Following the English custom introduced at the Yale-Oxford debate last year of allowing the audience to pass opinion on the merits of the debaters, for the first time in the triangular debate such a poll was taken which at Princeton and Harvard was contrary to the official decision of the judges.

**LAYMEN ELECT OFFICERS**  
WORCESTER, Mass., March 23—At the laymen's conference opened this morning in connection with the twenty-third annual session of the Eastern Swedish Methodist Conference here, these officers were elected: President, William Gellotte of Quincy; vice-president, C. E. Carlson of Boston; secretary, John E. Johnson, Springfield; treasurer, Olof R. Gustafson, New York.

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## NO POLITICAL MOVE, SAYS GOV. BAXTER

Maine Executive Declares Action on Water Bill Has No Relation to Next Campaign

AUGUSTA, Me., March 24 (Special)—Following Gov. Percival P. Baxter's proclamation calling for a referendum on the issue of the Kennebec Reservoir Company charter, granted by both branches of the Legislature over the Governor's veto, there were many reports that his action was the initial step in a campaign for renomination for Governor in 1924. In answering these reports today, the Governor said:

"I am a candidate for no political office this time. I am working for today; the future must take care of itself. I was anxious that this Legislature should make a record for itself as a conservator of the people's rights and interest. I am taking this step with no thought of political consequences but because there is no other way in which I can live up to my convictions, policies and utterances."

The effect of the referendum will be that, even though the voters of the State should reject the Governor's idea of state development of storage by approving the charter of the reservoir company, actual work cannot be started by the company with no thought of political consequences but because there is no other way in which I can live up to my convictions, policies and utterances."

This is the first time a private bill ever has been vetoed by a governor. This Kennebec Reservoir Company bill has been one of the big contests of the present legislative session. The company is a co-operative proposition, whereby its owners seek by uniting to accomplish something which no one of them could do unaided. It is proposed by the company to construct a great dam on the Dead River, a tributary of the Kennebec.

At the hearing on the bill it was charged that it was a test of a state property because of the fact that the point where the dam is to be erected, is located public land of the State of Maine. In the hearings opponents of the bill declared that the company was getting for nothing property and rights from the State valued at millions of dollars.

In reply the proponents declared that such was not the case; that there were ample provisions for recompensing the State for this land and rights, that the amount was to be determined by an unbiased commission and that there would be no way to escape payment.

## ART

Howard E. Smith

An exhibition of paintings, drawings and etchings by Howard E. Smith is now being held at the galleries of the Guild of Boston Artists on Newbury street. The paintings have serious, careful design and drawing back of them. It is a pleasure to note this, for it is so often lacking in contemporary art.

In "The Old Trapper," the woodsman, gun over his shoulder, treads on the snows through the purple snow. What scenery! How airy and transparent is the right half of the canvas. The hills are fraught with color such as abounds in the northern part of Vermont on clear days. The green of the upper part of the sky sounds a note slightly discordant, not in keeping with the quality of color of the painting. This is true also in the otherwise lovely "Late Afternoon." The draftsman stands out in "Hunter Resting." It is not of the artist's average broadness of conception, while the rising foreground lacks in gradation and diversity of color. "Winter Evening," highly developed, is a satisfactory painting in every respect. In the stillness of evening

the farmer is unhitching his team from the sleigh, a woman holding the lantern to light him. You can feel the softness and texture of the snow. It is a calm and wholesome picture.

Mr. Smith is at home as much in portrait as in landscape and genre. Miss Madeleine Kimball in her blue dress is an excellent work. The background—so important a part of a portrait—is here hastily put in and carelessly considered in color, thus detracting from the features of the sitter as well as the general value of the composition. The bright side of the face of Mr. John Frederick Selberling is well modeled, the high lights are finely placed, the mouth is impressive. This portrait suffers also from its background. The French Canadian is a piece of living portrayal in which the shadowy side of the face is modeled as carefully as the bright side.

## DEBT HAGGLING CALLED DISGRACE

Colby College Head Advises Wiping War Slate Clean

Instead of showing gratitude to associates in the World War who performed what was America's task from the start and who have paid the cost of the war before its entry, the United States Government is "acting the Shylock and demanding the last pound of flesh," declared Arthur J. Roberts, president of Colby College, at the forty-second annual meeting of the Boston Colby Alumni Association last night.

Dr. Roberts deplored the injustice resulting from the war, whereby the man who had \$100,000 and stayed home enjoys a million now, while his neighbor sacrificed and risked all for \$30 a month. He regretted that the youth of the country had been so soon forgotten, and said that he would favor that in another war the draft age be made from 45 to 70. If it were, he said, there would be no more war.

Referring to the international obligations due the United States, he said: "There is but one debtor from whom we can hope to collect, as far as I can see, and I am ashamed to think that this country would haggle with England over a debt contracted in a cause as much ours as hers. It was our war from the beginning, and obviously so after the Lusitania. As a matter of honor alone, the debt should be canceled. The money we let our associates have was used in fighting our war. It would be only justice, since but one can pay to treat them all alike and start all over again, for the dollars we invested in war saved us from investing in human lives later on, and it seems rather poor now to ask for our pay."

Turning to the problem of colleges, he attacked the tendency toward limitation and exclusion of students in certain institutions.

## RYDER FELLOWSHIP AWARDED

The Ryder Fellowship, made possible by the friends and pupils of Miss Annie Ryder of Medford, Mass., and placed in the hands of the Boston branch of the American Association of University Women, has been awarded to Miss Irene M. Haworth. Miss Haworth is a graduate of Radcliffe College, 1913, and for the last year has been a teacher of English in the Newton Classical High School. Previously, for several years, she was in charge of the English department of Dedham High School. Miss Haworth intends to study next year at Oxford.

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Main military department, and Salon pour la Jeunesse, fifth floor.

## RAIL EMBARGOES HOLD UP BUILDING

Acute Housing Shortage Being Prolonged by Lack of Transportation, Says Lumber Man

The acute housing shortage in Boston and New England is being prolonged by rail embargoes which have interfered with practically every form of industry for the last five months, E. J. Downs, Downs Lumber Company, Boston, declared today, discussing the modification of the lumber embargo ordered this week. Modification followed protests of the Northeastern Retail Lumbermen's Association and the Massachusetts Wholesale Lumber Association against existing conditions, he said, but it still provides only a few hundred permits for lumber cars for all New England, whereas there is demand for at least 1000 cars weekly.

The lumber industry is typical of hundreds of other industries in New England which have seen themselves encircled with a blockade, Mr. Downs says, just when prosperity was about to return. Through all the explanations offered by railroad managements, the embargoes have continued, and business men are asking how long excuses will take the place of the increased efficiency which is the quickest solution of the present problem. Cars of lumber have been held up for weeks, Mr. Downs says, loads sent before Christmas in some cases only just having arrived.

**Tremendous Shortage**  
"There is a tremendous shortage due to the embargoes," Mr. Downs said. "Houses, schools, large buildings, and the building revival itself are delayed because of non-delivery of material. Dealers are unable to get in stock to meet demands. Rail permits

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on the New Haven allowing lumber shipments have been inadequate, sometimes coming too late to be of use. Lumber has been unloaded from cars in some cases, and put back into the yard, or sent to other parts of the country."

Mr. Downs says he has hundreds of copies of orders in his files which he has practically given up hope of getting, and that in this he is typical of other business men. Embargoes, he adds, are forcing dealers to use water routes, which will mean loss of business to railroads in the long run.

"The roads have forced us to send by water what should come by rail," he said. "At a very early date when the water routes are open the railroads will lose thousands of dollars' worth of freight which they should receive. Why drive our business, in common with thousands of other businesses, from the railroad to the vessel shipments?"

**Unloading of Automobiles**  
Mr. Downs declared the railroads should not allow 300 to 400 automobiles to be unloaded, which he had himself seen in the past five or six weeks being taken from one terminal, while such inadequate service was being offered that New England could not get its lumber.

The inadequacy of the service which is alleged by New England business men, which has caused embargoes on everything except food, live-stock feed, newspapers, perishables and coal, at various times since November and December, is blamed by the railroads on insufficient cars. Contributing

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factories, they declare, have been the shipping strike, severe weather, accumulation of coal shipments following the strike last year, and other alleged unavoidable conditions.

The Boston & Albany reports that it has exceeded in the first 15 days of March the previous high record for coal shipment by 2297 cars. Other roads point to the amount of coal they have carried, as taking necessary cars from other traffic, and recall that the American Railway Association on March 7 recorded a car shortage for the nation of 79,270 cars. Business men, however, are demanding to know how long such conditions will be allowed to exist. The weather has moderated, they say, and the shopmen's strike has been met. Accepting all excuses, they demand that officials face the obstacles and improve conditions by renewed efforts and increased efficiency.

"If the railroad managements would give less time to explanations, and devote more time to making better use of existing facilities," one business man declared, "embargoes now walling off New England from prosperity might be lifted."

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## TEXTILE UNIONS TO VOTE ON DELAY

Question of Meeting Manufacturers' Request to Go Before the Unions on Sunday

FALL RIVER, Mass., March 24.—Request of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of Fall River that the unions defer further action until April 20, when another conference would be held, it was hoped today by those interested in preventing any interruption of the present activity in the textile industries, would act as a stay upon the unions affiliated with the Textile Council when they meet Sunday afternoon to consider the action of the manufacturers in refusing the council's demand for a wage increase of 15 per cent.

According to James Tansey, president of the Textile Council, who issued a statement last night after a special meeting of that body, held to consider the manufacturers' reply, the six unions will pass on two propositions. The suggestion of the manufacturers that union action on the refusal to advance wages be deferred until April 20 will be voted on first. If that suggestion does not meet with the approval of the unions, a strike vote will be taken. Mr. Tansey's statement was:

The request of the Textile Council for an advance of 15 per cent has been refused by the manufacturers. Their request suggesting that the unions defer action on the refusal until April 20, when they desire to meet us again in conference, will be taken up at special meetings of the unions to be held Sunday afternoon, March 25, at 2 o'clock. After reports of the delegates to the conference have been accepted, a vote will be taken on the proposition of the manufacturers to defer action. This proposition does not meet with the approval of the unions a strike vote will be taken.

In its statement the Manufacturers Association argued that the textile situation in Fall River should be considered by itself, as differing from conditions in other New England mill centers, because of the character of goods manufactured here.

The great increase in the number of spindles in the south was cited in contrast to the position here in that respect, the number of spindles in this city showing little change in the period of years. South Carolina alone, it was argued, has reached the point where it exceeds by a large margin the number of spindles in Fall River. The manufacturers asserted that dividends paid by Fall River mills in the past few years had been in part from accumulated earnings during the war period and that the great majority of the textile corporations had lost money in the years cited.

In defense of their action in refusing an increase the manufacturers contended that last year the mills in Fall River had refused to be a part of the movement almost general throughout New England early last year to reduce the wages of operatives 20 per cent and return to the 54-hour week.

### Conference in Lawrence

LAWRENCE, Mass., March 24.—A plant committee representing employees of the Pacific Mills went into conference with officials of the company today to discuss the wage question.

The employees of the American Woolen Company, which announced this week a wage increase of 12½ per cent to its New England operatives, have accepted the increase, the labor department of the company announced tonight. A committee of twelve employees in local mills of the company, one woman and two men, left for New York to present a vote of confidence to President William M. Wood.

### Wage Increase Announced

UXBRIDGE, Mass., March 24.—Woolen and worsted mills here today announced wage increases of 12½ per cent effective April 30. The plants include the Uxbridge Worsted Company, with mills here, in Lowell, Milbury and in Woonsocket, R. I.; Waucauck mills, Davis & Brown Woolen Company, and S. S. Scott & Sons, Inc.

### Ten Per Cent Advance

PENACOOK, N. H., March 24.—The Harris-Emery company, manufacturer of woolen goods, have granted a 10 per cent increase in wages effective at once.

## SECONDARY SCHOOL ISSUES DISCUSSED

The new in education, and other subjects of importance to secondary schools in the State were discussed by the High School Masters' Club of Massachusetts, meeting in annual session at the Boston City Club today. The nominating committee submitted the following names for election: Charles J. Emerson of Stoneham, president; William D. Sprague of Mel-

## WOMEN PLAY PART OF DIPLOMATISTS

Lady Astor One of First to Become Interested in Appointment of Women to Official Positions

## BUILDING ISSUES MAY BE SETTLED

Mayor Hopes for Adjustment at Postponed Conference

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SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
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President Harding, Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, and A. D. Lasker, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, honorary president and honorary vice-presidents, respectively, declare that whoever contributes a worth-while book to the American Merchant Marine Library Association, which opens a state-wide drive for books in Massachusetts on April 8, is contributing just so much toward the building up of a great merchant marine. It will do this by the encouragement of a high standard of personnel on board American ships, they say.

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## BOLSHEVIKI OUST ALL THE CHURCHES

Destruction of Superstition Is Announced as Objective of Government Action

REVAL, March 1 (Special Correspondence).—Ever since the beginning of their political career the Bolsheviks have endeavored to court public opinion by the use of well-sounding slogans not always justified by the essence and real purposes of their activities. Thus, in regard to religion, their aim is said to be to destroy superstition.

## ANTI-KU KLUX KLAN BILL TOPIC OF HEARING

AUGUSTA, Me., March 23.—The measure known as the anti-Ku Klux Klan bill was the subject of a hearing yesterday afternoon before the legislative committee on judiciary. Edward J. Quinn of Portland, the principal proponent, said that he had attended meetings of the order in the south and that its activities were aimed at Negroes and Roman Catholics.

Representative William O. L. Rogers opposed the provision requiring the registration of membership of organizations with city clerks, asserting that such registrations would make fine blacklists for employers who object to employees belonging to labor unions.

Representative Thomas D. Lamson of South Portland, who opposed the measure, said that he had heard of this invisible empire, but knew nothing of it. He had seen no hooded bands in Portland and saw no reason why the bill should become a law.

"I can see nothing in this matter to cause hysteria on the part of anyone," said Representative Lamson. "We have plenty of law and plenty of people," so if any masked band attempts an unlawful act, it will quickly be taken care of."

## WOMEN'S POLL TAX MAY BE ABOLISHED

CONCORD, N. H., March 24 (Special).—A decision to try to abolish the poll taxes on women has been reached by the administration leaders in the New Hampshire Legislature, without waiting for the decision of the Supreme Court on the constitutionality of proposed new taxes for increasing the public revenues. By a strict party vote, the House Committee on Ways and Means has voted to abolish the taxes on women as promised in the Democratic platform.

The abolition of these taxes would necessitate an increase in certain other revenue to make up for them. Some question has been raised as to the legality of the entire removal of these taxes on the ground that the State has issued bonds for which the security is a pledge of the State to set aside a portion of each poll tax to be collected during a five-year period which has two years more to run. If the court should close the paths to additional taxes, the poll tax money would of necessity have to be made up by an addition to the existing direct state tax on real and personal property.

## WOMEN IN POLICE WORK

Miss Virginia Murray, former director of the woman's division of the Detroit Police Department, will speak on "Women in Police Work" at the Boston Public Library, Wednesday afternoon, April 4, 1923 at 3 o'clock. This meeting which is held by the training school for public service under the auspices of the Women's Municipal League of Boston and the National Civic Federation, will be open to the public.

## PALESTINE AT EXHIBITION

JERUSALEM, Feb. 26 (Special Correspondence).—The Palestine Advisory Council has adopted the proposal of the Palestine Government, deciding to participate in the British Empire Exhibition. A special pavilion will be devoted to showing the Palestine products, and manufacturers will be asked to make arrangements to have their goods exhibited.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO  
CHICAGO

"Arch-Sustainer Shoes"  
For Women

ARCH — comfortable  
SUSTAINER — serviceable  
TRADE MARK — smart

"Sustainer" is the word particularly stressed. These shoes are scientifically constructed. They support the arch of the foot without strain or restraint.

This is done by means of a wide steel arch which is built into the shoe between the inner and outer soles, and stays exactly in place until the shoe is worn out.

These Are Not Corrective Shoes for Defective Feet, They Are Shoes for General Wear for All Women

Arch-Sustainer shoes are made of excellent leathers in simple and smart styles, and have a ready place in every woman's "shoe wardrobe," giving the comfort which the ordinary shoe often fails to supply.

Low Shoes, \$8 and \$9 Pair  
Boots, \$10 and \$12.50 Pair

Third Floor, South, and Basement

Janssen Brothers Company  
TAILORS AT TWENTY-SEVEN EAST MONROE STREET Chicago

Chicago



The New Spring  
SCARVES

Neckwear, in appropriate colorings for the spring shirts, is featured in all the Washington Shirt Co. Stores.

The Washington  
Dollar Tie has won  
a national reputation

THE WASHINGTON  
SHIRT CO.

CHICAGO—5 Stores  
MINNEAPOLIS—2 Stores  
KANSAS CITY—2 Stores  
ST. PAUL—CLEVELAND

10,000 BOND  
DELUXE PATRONS ARE PROTECTED AT ALL TIMES  
YOU ARE ASSURED A QUICK, COURTEOUS SERVICE  
EDGEWATER 9000  
SERVICE TO ALL PARTS OF CHICAGO  
DELUXE CABS



## TEXTILE UNIONS TO VOTE ON DELAY

Question of Meeting Manufacturers' Request to Go Before the Unions on Sunday

FALL RIVER, Mass., March 24.—Request of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of Fall River that the unions defer further action until April 20, when another conference would be held, it was voted today by those interested in preventing any interruption of the present activity in the textile industries, would act as a stay upon the unions affiliated with the Textile Council when they meet Sunday afternoon, to consider the action of the manufacturers in refusing the council's demand for a wage increase of 15 per cent.

According to James Tansey, president of the Textile Council, who issued a statement last night after a special meeting of that body, held to consider the manufacturers' reply, the six unions will pass on the proposition. The suggestion of the manufacturers that union action on the refusal to advance wages be deferred until April 20 will be voted on first. If that suggestion does not meet with the approval of the unions, a strike vote will be taken. Mr. Tansey's statement was:

The request of the Textile Council for an advance of 15 per cent has been refused by the manufacturers. Their request suggesting that the unions defer action on the refusal until April 20, when they desire to meet us again in conference, will be taken up at special meetings of the unions to be held Sunday afternoon, March 25, at 2 o'clock. After reports of the delegates to the conference have been accepted, a vote will be taken on the proposition of the manufacturers to defer action. If this proposition is not met with the approval of the unions a strike vote will be taken.

In its statement the Manufacturers Association argued that the textile situation in Fall River should be considered by itself, as differing from conditions in other New England mill centers, because of the character of goods manufactured here.

The great increase in the number of spindles in the south was cited in contrast to the position here in that respect, the number of spindles in this city showing little change over a period of years. South Carolina alone, it was argued, has reached the point where it exceeds by a large margin the number of spindles in Fall River. The manufacturers asserted that dividends paid by Fall River mills in the past few years have been taken from accumulated earnings during the war period and that the great majority of the textile corporations had lost money in the years cited.

In defense of their action in refusing an increase the manufacturers contended that last year the mills in Fall River had refused to be part of the movement almost general throughout New England early last year to reduce the wages of operatives 20 per cent and return to the 54-hour week.

### Conference in Lawrence

LAWRENCE, Mass., March 24.—A plant committee representing employees of the Pacific Mills went into conference with officials of the company today to discuss the wage question.

The employees of the American Woolen Company, which announced this week a wage increase of 12½ per cent to its New England operatives, have accepted the increase, the labor department of the company announced tonight. A committee of three employees in local mills of the company, one woman and two men, left for New York to present a vote of confidence to President William M. Wood.

### Wage Increase Announced

UXBRIDGE, Mass., March 24.—Woolen and worsted mills here today announced wage increases of 12½ per cent effective April 30. The plants include the Uxbridge Worsted Company, with mills here, in Lowell, Milbury and in Woonsocket, R. I.; Waucauncuck mills, Davis & Brown Woolen Company, and S. S. Scott & Sons, Inc.

### Ten Per Cent Advance

PENACOOK, N. H., March 24.—The Harris-Emery Company, manufacturer of woolen goods, has granted a 10 per cent increase in wages effective at once.

## SECONDARY SCHOOL ISSUES DISCUSSED

The new in education, and other subjects of importance to secondary schools in the State were discussed by the High School Masters' Club of Massachusetts, meeting in annual session at the Boston City Club today. The nominating committee submitted the following names for election: Charles J. Emerson of Stoneham, president; William D. Sprague of Mel-

rose, vice-president, and John W. Hutchins of Malden, secretary-treasurer.

Following a luncheon the afternoon program called for a welcoming address by Dr. Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education for Massachusetts, and a talk on "The High School as a Community" by Dr. Francis H. J. Paul, principal of the DeWitt Clinton High School in New York City which is one of the largest in the United States. It has over 100 different student societies or organizations.

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Mr. Saunders holds a master's degree from the University of Edinburgh, and is now teaching history at Amherst College. He will make a study of the social history of Scotland in the first half of the nineteenth century, with particular attention to the rise of industrialism and its effect upon culture.

Arthur P. Whitaker for a term of two years beginning Sept. 1, 1924. He holds a B. A. from the University of Tennessee, and a master's degree from Harvard University. He will make a study of southwestern expansion in the last two decades of the eighteenth century, making use of the Spanish archives at Seville.

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The average Boston family cannot maintain an adequate standard of living on less than \$1787.96 a year, according to computation made by the Boston Family Welfare Association and the Department of Social Ethics of Harvard University, jointly.

The family taken as "average" is one containing, besides husband and wife, two sons and a daughter, all of school age. For the purposes of the report something more than a bare subsistence level is reckoned, so that the slightest mischance might not topple the family over into undernourishment and deprivation. The standard taken is one to preserve "decency and self-respect." On such an income the wage earner, a manual laborer, is allowed one suit a year, and one overcoat every three years, each to cost \$21, while at standard Boston prices he is permitted the cheapest straw hat obtainable, and must make it last for two years.

Six Collars Per Year.  
As for collars, the head of the house gets six a year, at 19 cents each, and three ties and two dress shirts. His total clothing requirements cost \$79.45, while his wife is allowed only \$73.53. The wife in the family is allowed \$33.89 for two hats, one velvet and one straw, annually, and must make her single half-wool suit, costing \$17.28, last two seasons. Her greatest extravagance appears to be a single silk shirtwaist which she must not replace for two years.

Most of the dressmaking she must do herself, and she must also provide underclothing for her six-year-old son. The eldest boy, age 13, takes \$65.56 for clothes; the girl, age 10, \$54.05, and the youngest, \$43.24. The same budget provides that the boys shall get haircuts once every three months, while the family is allowed two combs and five toothbrushes a year, and two hairbrushes every two years.

Under the belief that the "home is the most potent influence of childhood and the very basis of citizenship," the rental allowance is not based on the cheapest rentals in Boston tenement districts, but on the lowest average rentals in a Boston "three decker," a three-family frame house, at \$30 a month.

## DRIVE FOR BOOKS TO HELP SEAMEN

Floating Libraries of Merchant Marine to Be Replenished

President Harding, Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, and A. D. Lasher, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, honorary president and honorary vice-presidents, respectively, declare that whoever contributes a worth-while book to the American Merchant Marine Library Association, which opens a state-wide drive for books in Massachusetts on April 8, is contributing just so much toward the building up of a great merchant marine. It will do this by the encouragement of a high standard of personnel on board American ships, they say.

The American Merchant Marine Library Association was organized by Mrs. Henry Howard of Cleveland, O., as an outgrowth of work of the American Library Association during the war and then discontinued, but there are still some 100,000 men sailing under the American flag on a variety of ships.

The ships sometimes do not even sight land for weeks at a time, and when not on duty the men have nothing to occupy their minds. Sailors have no book privileges, even on land. Men without a domicile are not allowed to take books from a public library.

The A. M. M. L. A. wishes to supply every ship flying the American flag with a library, and to this end the drive has been organized, and will continue for one week, under the direction of Mrs. I. Tucker Burr. She

has the co-operation of Governor Cox, the churches, libraries and clubs. Mrs. Margaret Deland, author, is to give a radio talk on it on April 1, and next week is to address several schools on the subject.

Contributions of books should be sent to Charles F. D. Belden, chairman, A. M. M. L. A., Boston Public Library, Copley Square, or to the local library.

## ANTI-KU KLUX KLAN BILL TOPIC OF HEARING

AUGUSTA, Me., March 23.—The measure known as the anti-Ku Klux Klan bill was the subject of a hearing yesterday afternoon before the legislative committee on judiciary. Edward J. Quinn of Portland, the principal proponent, said that he had attended meetings of the order in the south and that its activities were aimed at Negroes and Roman Catholics.

Representative William O. L. Rogers opposed the provision requiring the registration of membership of organizations with city clerks, asserting that such registrations would make fine blacklists for employers who object to employees belonging to labor unions.

Representative Thomas H. Lamson of South Portland, who opposed the measure, said that he had heard of this invisible empire, but knew nothing of it. He had seen no hooded bands in Portland and saw no reason why the bill should become a law.

"I can see nothing in this matter to cause hysteria on the part of anyone," said Representative Lamson. "We have plenty of law and plenty of people," so if any masked band attempts an unlawful act, it will quickly be taken care of."

## WOMEN'S POLL TAX MAY BE ABOLISHED

CONCORD, N. H., March 24 (Special).—A decision to try to abolish the poll taxes on women has been reached by the administration leaders in the New Hampshire Legislature, without waiting for the decision of the Supreme Court on the constitutionality of proposed new taxes for increasing the public revenues. By a strict party vote, the House Committee on Ways and Means has voted to abolish the taxes on women as promised in the Democratic platform.

The abolition of these taxes would necessitate an increase in certain other revenue to make up for them. Some question has been raised as to the legality of the entire removal of these taxes on the ground that the State has issued bonds for which the security is a pledge of the State to set aside a portion of each poll tax to be collected during a five-year period which has two years more to run. If the court should close the paths to additional taxes, the poll tax money would of necessity have to be made up by an addition to the existing direct state tax on real and personal property.

### WOMEN IN POLICE WORK

Miss Virginia Murray, former director of the woman's division of the Detroit Police Department, will speak on "Women in Police Work" at the Boston Public Library, Wednesday afternoon, April 4, 1923 at 3 o'clock. This meeting which is held by the training school for public service under the auspices of the Woman's Municipal League of Boston and the National Civic Federation, will be open to the public.

## BOLSHEVIKI OUST ALL THE CHURCHES

Destruction of Superstition Is Announced as Objective of Government Action

REVAL, March 1 (Special Correspondence).—Ever since the beginning of their political career the Bolsheviks have endeavored to court public opinion by the use of well-sounding slogans not always justified by the essence and real purposes of their activities. Thus, in regard to religion, their aim is said to be to destroy superstition.

### No Constructive Policy

But, in religion, as was the case in the realm of politics the Bolsheviks destroy without creating. During the early stages of their away they simply executed the more influential representatives of the clergy on the score of being counter-revolutionaries and occasionally desecrated churches by turning them into clubs and cinemas.

The next step was the abolition of religious instruction in schools and the forbidding of private religious teaching to persons not yet 15 years of age. Then came the "reform" of the orthodox church which brought into existence the "living church," and aimed at bringing the church under the direct influence of the leading party by instructing the responsible charges to persons in sympathy with Bolshevism.

Having crushed all opposition in the ranks of the clergy, the Bolsheviks started a general well organized propaganda against religions in the masses of the population. This campaign reached its climax in the anti-religious processions organized on the occasion of the "communist Christmas." The obvious purpose of these demonstrations was to discredit and ridicule the symbols which stand for any religion.

### Destroying Superstition

This is styled "destruction of superstition," and instead of seeking for comfort and help in prayer, the people are advised to apply to the corresponding offices of the Bolshevik civil administration. This endeavor to substitute for religion faith in their own administration is so far the only positive element of the Bolshevik activities in the realm of religion.

The results of this anti-religious drive are now being discussed by the Bolshevik press, which gives vent to the opinion that, as a whole, the Christmas demonstrations have borne good fruits. In order to emphasize the purpose of these demonstrations, which are to be repeated at Easter, special classes for teaching anti-religious propaganda have been opened in the more important centers. At the same time anti-religious pamphlets are issued broadcast all over the country.

Despite the optimism displayed by Bolshevik officialdom and press concerning the success of this new policy, it would be premature to bemoan the decay of the Christian faith in Russia.

### PALESTINE AT EXHIBITION

JERUSALEM, Feb. 26 (Special Correspondence).—The Palestine Advisory Council has adopted the proposal of the Palestine Government, deciding to participate in the British Empire Exhibition. A special pavilion will be devoted to showing the Palestine products, and manufacturers will be asked to make arrangements to have their goods exhibited.

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CHICAGO

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For Women

ARCH — comfortable  
SUSTAINER — serviceable  
TRADE MARK — smart

"Sustainer" is the word particularly stressed. These shoes are scientifically constructed. They support the arch of the foot without strain or restraint.

This is done by means of a wide steel arch which is built into the shoe between the inner and outer soles, and stays exactly in place until the shoe is worn out.

These Are Not Corrective Shoes for Defective Feet, They Are Shoes for General Wear for All Women

Arch-Sustainer shoes are made of excellent leathers in simple and smart styles, and have a ready place in every woman's "shoe wardrobe," giving the comfort which the ordinary shoe often fails to supply.

Low Shoes, \$8 and \$9 Pair  
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Third Floor, South, and Basement



The weavers of Britain have loomed rich cloths for your Spring apparel

PERHAPS it is our established prejudice, but we rather feel that the post-war efforts towards improved strains of sheep and renewed enthusiasm on the part of the weavers are expressed in this year's fabrics.

From the Dewsbury and Baxley districts of Yorkshire and from Lancashire have come worsteds and woolsens, homespuns from the looms of the Scotch cottars in Hawick and Galashiels, and tweeds from the crofters of old Harris.

They are here now and we hope you will call and choose yours. We are prepared to fashion them into your suit and top coat with tailoring equal to their worth.

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TAILORS AT TWENTY-SEVEN EAST MONROE STREET Chicago



The New Spring  
SCARVES

Neckwear, in appropriate colorings for the spring shirts, is featured in all the Washington Shirt Co. Stores.

The Washington  
Dollar Tie has won a national reputation

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DELUXE PATRONS ARE PROTECTED AT ALL TIMES  
YOU ARE ASSURED A QUICK, COURTEOUS SERVICE  
EDGEWATER 9000  
SERVICE TO ALL PARTS OF CHICAGO  
DELUXE CABS



## THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

## New York Art News

Special from Monitor Bureau

WHEN Wordsworth came upon his field of daffodils, he wondered rightly, "how could a poet but be gay in such a jocund company." When Mary Carlisle left her London studio some years ago to execute portrait commissions in California, she put as much of that place as she could onto canvas to take home. The London exhibition of these garden portraits led her by degrees to abandon the rigors of society portraiture and turn to the parterres and borders of the historic gardens of her own country for inspiration.

Her success as a garden painter became established and later she returned to the United States to exhibit an English series. Resident for some time here, Miss Carlisle has had opportunity to penetrate the fragrant depths of the famous gardens from Newport to Bar Harbor and is showing at the Knoedler Galleries the results of her botanizing. Rose arbors, bosquets holding their marble secrets, pools where the lilies float in the captured sky, the glory of the rhododendrons, the pendant bloom of the wisteria, the fragrant anemones, high gardens leaning out toward the smoky hills, low gardens hidden in the encircling trees, all this and more Miss Carlisle's paintings reveal truthfully and poetically. Restraint characterizes her work and an abundant good taste, both qualities so essential to flower painters surrounded as they are with every excuse for rioting in color and profuse sentiment. Technically, too, these paintings show a fresh and skillful handling carried to harmonious outcome, in abeyance, however, to the floral context of each proclamation.

## A Wagnerian Brush

Grace Holden is bound to make a stir whenever she exhibits the canvases now on view at the Ehrlich Galleries. She is the most declamatory woman painter of the season, most fearfully and wonderfully consistent in her Amazonian manner of defining the visible universe. As aids to pictorial effectiveness she handles rocks and cliffs, sweeping sea and swirling clouds with true Wagnerian prodigality. She whips inanimate things into a decorative fury and flings them onto canvas in a white heat. In a larger gallery a more gentle reaction might be expected, but coming unexpectedly face to face with these 12 creations of Mrs. Holden, the effect is most inspiring. Bermuda sands, New Hampshire hills, the Brittany seacoast, the granite shore of Maine, she has taken her stand at all these points, and like Brunhild, uttered her clarion call. The Bar Harbor rocks take on a vermillion hue; the tumultuous clouds of New Hampshire start up, dragging half the State after them in their cyclonic haste; the sea at Cranberry Island shakes a "wicked wave"; the "Singing Sands" at Bermuda stir in Slavic rhythm. It is a hot, tempestuous

superheated art that Mrs. Holden presents, but it is very decorative and very entertaining.

Gertrude S. Gertrude, which is but the "nom de crayon" of Mrs. James Oppenheim, wife of the well-known poet, makes her debut at the Artists' Galleries in a group of what seemed very amusing portrait caricatures. But as the prefatory catalogue classes them among the proofs of American independence of provincialism in art, so it is difficult to come to any adequate reevaluation. Her work is full of clever characterizations and she has chosen sufficiently varied types to make her gallery interesting.

## Bronx Artists' Guild

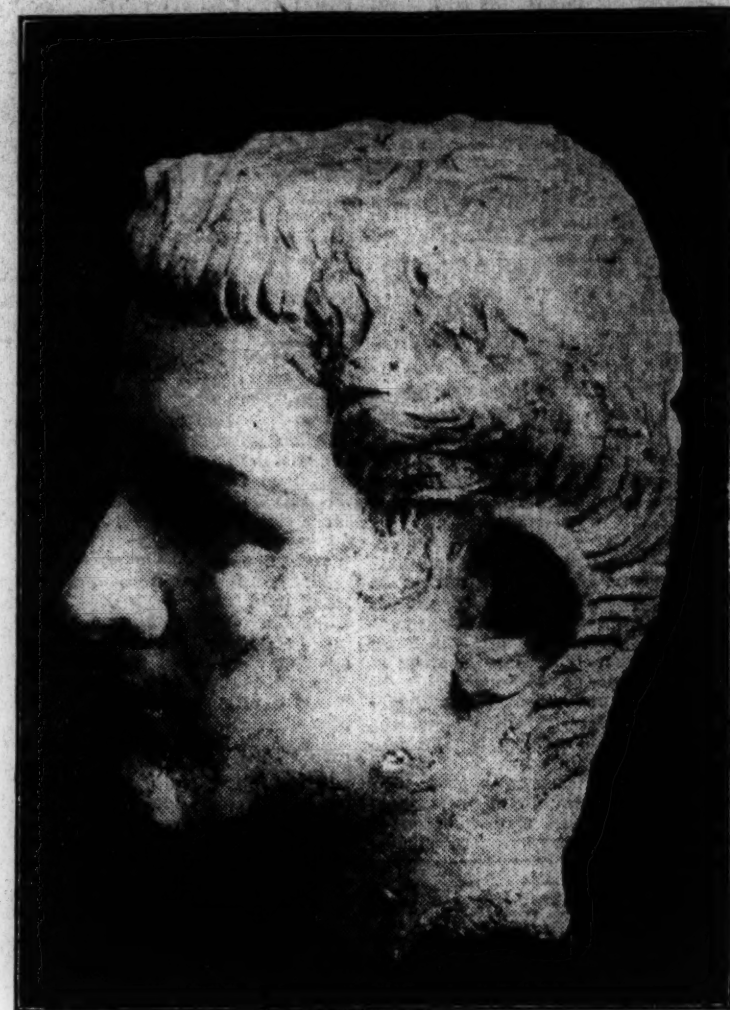
A group of painters and etchers of the Bronx Artists' Guild fill another room with over 100 works; the members exhibiting are Kate A. Williams, Charlotte Livingston, George R. Smith Jr., Herman Eggeing, Howard Thain, K. G. Czerwinski, and J. E. Bourquin. Still another gallery shelters the exhibition, which includes the work of Amy Londoner, Ethel L. Paddock, J. Lars Hoftrup, Robert Henri, Marjorie Organ, John Sloan, William Fisher, and Ruth Jacoby. These figures sketches by Mr. Henri reveal a lighter, but no less authoritative side of his art, while Marjorie Organ (Mrs. Henri) appears as a caricaturist of marked ability. New water colors of Mr. Hoftrup but increase the growing interest in his work.

A joint exhibition by Bessie Potter Vonnob and Robert Vonnob is at the Ainslie Galleries until the end of the month. Mrs. Vonnob's bronzes range delicately through the moods and manifestations of youth and motherhood. There is always the gentle, tender thought conveyed in her work; sometimes, in a dancing figure, she grows exuberant and gay. Her métier goes so at her command that one does not question ways and means. Mr. Vonnob shows a number of paintings, portraits, landscapes and figure pieces. "Leah" shows his highest point of achievement where the coolest tones against a sun-shot curtain keep their relation most admirably. Several French scenes are in the exhibition but none of the outdoor work can compete with the handsome landscape Mr. Vonnob is showing just now at the Spring Academy.

The Ferargil Galleries have an exhibition of portraits of women and children which will continue through the month; among those represented are Robert Henri, Mary Cassatt, Charles W. Hawthorne, Wayman Adams, and Murray Bewley.

William H. Crossman is holding his first exhibition of paintings at the Babcock Galleries. He has captured the mists and moods of sunrise and sunset over the sea with much success, and has found the way to suggest the feelings that nature has upon itself at such times. A California scene, enlivened with a touch of fantasy, and a striking painting of an approaching storm, full of sweep and foreboding, give variety to the group.

R. F.



Portrait Bust, Supposed to Represent the Emperor Caligula, Recently Acquired by the Copenhagen Glyptothek

the Blind Man" leaves much to be desired.

The other American work was "The Ocean," by Henry Hadley. In many respects Mr. Hadley is the most energetic of this country's music makers. Operas, oratorios, symphonies, overtures, cantatas, songs, flow inexhaustibly from his fertile pen. Nor are these creations hastily and superficially set down. "The Ocean" had been heard in New York in 1921 and its imaginative qualities no less than its masterly technical finish had evoked commendation. That commendation was not withheld by the public at this concert. Mr. Hadley painted his pictures with skillful strokes, and his music clearcut, easily understood, poetically conceived, made a notable success.

The soloist of the occasion was Paul Bender of the Metropolitan Opera Company. This vocalist interpreted an aria from Bach's church cantata, "Ich Habe Genug," Hans Sachs' monologue from Wagner's "Die Meistersinger," and Wotan's Farewell from the same master's "Die Walküre." The effectiveness of Mr. Bender's efforts was of a negative kind. His voice lacked sonority and carrying power and there was no authority in his interpretative message. One of the principal qualifications of the singer was said to be his special understanding of the music of Johann Sebastian Bach, and for the center of Bender's reading of the recitative and aria from "Ich Habe Genug" suggested that his understanding of it was of a comprehensive kind.

The great moments of the concert were the playing by Mr. Stock's performers of Bach's third suite and the prelude to the third act of "Die Meistersinger." Such playing must have brought joy to every listening ear.

F. B.

## Elena Gerhardt in London

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 9.—Elena Gerhardt is in England again on a visit, and the warmth of welcome shown by the public is an honor to her and to themselves. It proves that the very finest art is appreciated. No great singer's style is more free from affectation than Elena Gerhardt's, and her program for the first recital on March 2 (an all-Schumann one) made no ap-

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## PENNSYLVANIA R.R. SYSTEM

The Route of the Broadway Limited

## At the Glyptothek

THE Glyptothek in Copenhagen has recently acquired an interesting portrait which the museum authorities are convinced is a portrait of the Emperor Caligula. It was offered to the Glyptothek by an Armenian art dealer in Paris as a head of Augustus, and was sent on approval.

The head is of Greek marble, and when falling or thrust from its pedestal it seems to have been lodged in sandy soil, whereby a portion of the paint has been preserved, and its yellow patina reminds one of heads found in Greece and Asia Minor. The forehead is somewhat lower than another Caligula portrait bust at the Glyptothek which is a pronounced Roman type, and the hair is more abundant, but the height of the forehead and the fall of the hair in front vary in all the known face portraits of the Emperor. In spite of his youth he was bald, a fact to which he would allow no allusion. Sculptors as well as the miners were compelled to bestow upon him plenty of hair.

## Stage Version of

## "Tristan and Isolde"

Paris, March 1

## Special Correspondence

IT WAS not without apprehension that one awaited the first representation of the "Tragédie de Tristan et Yseult," by M. Saint-Georges de Bouhélier. M. de Bouhélier with praiseworthy boldness bravely tried to go one better than such giants as the old trouvères, Joseph Bédier, Maeterlinck, and Wagner. For four years he read all that is possible to read about the subject from the best known texts to the unknown ones. Moreover, he studied the Celtic literature. Cramped with such erudition he set himself to work. Basing himself on the fact that the legend of Tristan and Yseult has never ceased since it exists to evolve, he has invented within the permissible measure. Leaving Wagner aside, his desire was to write a work in the French spirit, varied and diverse.

To listen without prejudice to the version of "Tristan" given at the Odéon is indispensable to forget Wagner, to forget the sublime chant of the sadness of love which hovers in magnificent accents over the three acts. One had to forget these palpitations of tenderness, of happiness and suffering, this mixture of grief and delight which the musical drama translated in an ocean of constantly renewed melodies. Again one had to forget Maeterlinck, who, in "Pelléas et Mélisande," condensed the medieval story in a poem as pure as dew.

Luc de Gast sang in the tenth century the melancholy story of the two lovers. The tale of Gottfried of Strassburg which furnished Wagner with the elements of his drama is a later interpretation of the legend. M. de Bouhélier has purposely strayed from the Wagnerian path and has taken liberties with the fabulous story. His aim was to interpret it in his own manner and build for the theater a more human and more co-ordinated action. In fact, however, the action is not co-ordinated but scattered in 21 tableaux. He has amplified and complicated the action by an accu-

mulation of incidents, details, and episodes. While admiring the lyricism of Victor Hugo, M. de Bouhélier searched for a more discreet tone which instead of crushing his audience under a grandiose style would touch the heart. La Fontaine, Musset, Verlaine are his models. But alas if M. de Bouhélier lacks the puissance of Hugo he tries to hide his weakness under an apparent naïveté which has neither the flavor of La Fontaine nor of the trouvères nor the poetical sense of Musset and Verlaine.

In a word he has attempted to be understood by the crowd. He has attempted a work of vulgarization. He has lent to his heroes the simplest words, such as have always been uttered by human beings since the origin of the world. And that is perhaps the most outstanding fault of M. de Bouhélier.

If anybody deserves praise for this performance it is undoubtedly M. Gémier who has mounted the 21 tableaux with rare intelligence. To maintain the rustic and heroic insensibility of this legend M. Gémier has placed it in the Brittany of yore. Interiors and costumes are of rough matter and of softened colors. The dances are peasant dances. And the primitive rusticity is enhanced by the music which M. Cadou has drawn from the Breton folklore. M. Gémier has realized extraordinarily quick changes of scenery. Some of the tableaux are acted before a simple curtain with a few pieces of furniture, the following decor being meanwhile prepared. Hangings and draperies play a great decorative rôle. All the decor is agreeable, of elegant simplicity and some of them are really remarkable.

The figurants are not many and all taken amidst the troop of the Odéon. This collaboration of true comedians brings much variety and great justice in the movements. The artists of the Odéon must be praised for such disinterestedness; some of them, quite well known actors, having consented to fill very secondary rôles such as the Druid, Ogrin, and others who merely appear on the scene.

These 21 tableaux are, in fact, devoted to three outstanding personages—Mark, Tristan, Isolde. M. Chamberlain has composed a superb figure of King Mark. His height, his fine head with high forehead, his mobile features, his great simple gestures stamped the old king—in turns devoured by passion and jealousy, and

## THEATRICAL

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Tues. 8:15

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Associate  
The Great  
Merry-Making Success  
When Knights  
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Tremont Theatre  
Beginning March 19  
STEWART & FREEMAN  
"THE TORCH-BEARERS"  
GEORGE KELLY'S REVUE  
ORIGINAL NEW YORK CAST  
Including  
Marry Roland, Allison Kirkworth, Helen Lowell, Arthur Shaw and others.

SELWYN  
Even. 8:15  
Wed. and Sat. 8:15  
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Now!  
Channing Pollock's Tremendous Play  
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Fourth Annual Production  
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"For all of us is the best play I have ever seen."  
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IN "FOR ALL OF US"  
STUDEBAKER-NOW  
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday  
Good main floor seats Monday to Friday at box office. \$2.00.

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CLAIRE  
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In Arthur Richman's Sprightly Comedy  
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BARNEY BERNARD and  
ALEXANDER CARR IN  
A NEW COMEDY  
"PARTNERS AGAIN"  
By Montague Glass and Jules Eckert Goodman  
Eves. 8:00. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30.

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M. GEORGE M. COHAN'S Productions  
A New American Comedy  
"TWO FELLOWS  
AND A GIRL"  
By Vincent Lawrence

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moved by nobleness, by true humanity.

Mlle. Clervanne filled the difficult rôle of Isolde. She has harmonious attitudes and acts with naturalness. Her sensibility, her charm, her modest looks, her grace, compose an image of Isolde of touching and sweet poetry. M. Pierre Blanchard is a handsome Tristan with fine voice and simple and just acting.

## New York Stage Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 19.—"Minnie and Me" is the new musical piece in which Henry W. Savage will present Mitzel at the Colonial Theatre, Boston, on April 2. The book and lyrics are by Zola Sear and the music is by Harold Levey, the pair who wrote and composed "The Clinging Vine" and "Lady Rilly." Ira Harbo is staging the book and Julian Alfred the numbers. Boyd Marshall, Sydney Greenstreet, and Vira Rial are in the company.

Leo Carrillo is to appear next season in "Cannal Blake," by Booth Tarkington.

The Theater Guild this season will revive "The Devil's Disciple," by George Bernard Shaw.

Patricia Collings is to be the Montague Girl and Tom Douglas the Merton in the London production of "Merton of the Movies."

"The Mountebank," a play founded on W. J. Locke's novel, has been produced out of town with Norman Trevor in the leading rôle.

## THEATRICAL

## NEW YORK

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The FOOL  
AND WIKED CHAMBERLAIN POLLOCK

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WITH A SUPERLATIVE CAST INCLUDING  
ROLAND YOUNG ESTELLE WINWOOD LESLIE HOWARD

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JANE COWL "JULIET"  
HENRY MILLER'S "THE A. Z. Z."  
W. 44 St. Eves. at 8:30  
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GEORGE M. COHAN'S  
International Comedy Sensation  
"So This Is London!"  
The Play of a Thousand Laughs

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Good Seats at Box Office—Buy in Advance  
A NEW COMEDY—WITH MUSIC  
THE CLINGING VINE  
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Century Roof 62d & East P. W. Eves. 8:30  
Pop. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30  
P. Ray Constock and Morris Gert Present  
Balieff's Chauve Souris  
From Moscow—Paris—London—2nd YEAR  
In Repertoire. A New Bill Each Week.  
Prices \$1 to \$2.50—no higher.

"With all her charm"  
ETHEL BARRYMORE  
Presented by Arthur Hopkins in Alfred Sutro's  
"The Laughing Lady"

LONGACRE Theatre, West 45th St.  
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MARGARET LAWRENCE  
In the New York "SECRETS"  
"Genuine acting ability of the highest order."  
—F. L. S., in The Christian Science Monitor.

7th HEAVEN  
BOOTH Theatre, West 45th St.  
Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30

CORT  
THEA. W. 45 St. Eves. at 8:15  
Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2:15

MERTON OF THE MOVIES  
WITH GLEN HUNTER, FLORENCE HANE  
Harry Leon Wilson's story dramatized by  
Sel. L. Kaufman and Marc Connelly.

LIBERTY THEA. West 42d St. Eves. 8:15  
Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30

GEORGE M. COHAN'S COMEDIANS  
In the New American Song and Dance Show

"Little Nellie Kelly"

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AT HIPPODROME  
ASTOR Broadway and 46th St. Eves. at 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:15  
OLIVER MOROSCO Presents  
LADY BUTTERFLY  
A Dazzling Spectacle—Five Acts  
Staged by NED WATSON Johnny Deacy  
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TESSA KOSTA  
in the Season's Musical Gem. Caroline

BELMONT THEA. 48th St. Eves. 8:00  
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Anna Hobbs' "Abie's Irish Rose"  
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Wheat Resists Better Than Other Sections of List—Crop Outlook Is Factor

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 24.—With the exception of wheat, all grains lost ground for the week, after a mid-period bulge in operations on the Chicago Board of Trade. Broadening of outside interest shown in a good volume of small speculative orders was an encouraging factor. Toward the end of the period, however, long interests sold heavy lines, causing a decided shading off.

Strength of Liverpool buying, doubtful crop outlook, and small receipts at the chief points of accumulation caused the general rise in grains which reached its peak Wednesday. The advances were stopped, however, by profit-taking, despite a continuance of bullish news.

Volume of trading grew restricted Friday, due to a temporary wave of bearish sentiment. Prices are expected to hold within a narrow range for a day or so, with "longs" selling on the bulges and "shorts" buying on the breaks.

Sharply improved export demand was observed for corn. This was due, it is believed, to stocks abroad, which should be almost exhausted. It is pointed out that European buyers of corn in Argentina now cannot get delivery until June or July. In the meantime, American corn at a higher price must fill the gap.

Movement of corn, however, came to almost a standstill. Farmers have reduced their feeding needs. Reports from the northwest indicate that, from the demand for corn implements, the acreage there this year is to be much larger. Speculative sentiment still favors buying corn, but important purchasing power is not in evidence.

Wheat being the only grain to hold a fraction of its advance, is in a favored position. The foreign situation is strongest as shown by increasing exports, diminishing stocks here, and the fact that prices have held thus far in the face of much more unfavorable conditions.

Better tone was reported to the flour market. The crop condition is doubtful, and reports from the north indicate that the acreage will be smaller than for many years. It is figured that Canadian surpluses must now be fairly well cleaned up. Bonded wheat has shown a 50 per cent decrease in the last month and is expected to clear away before the opening of navigation.

Oats trade was small, with little pressure either way. Western Canada has a shortage of seed and feed, and eastern Canada supplies are reported light.

Wheat for May at \$1.22 1/2, for July at \$1.16 1/2, and September at \$1.15, showed gains in every case of 1/4 cent over the high of last Saturday. Corn for May at 74 1/2 cents lost 1/2 cent; July at 76 1/2 cents lost the same and September at 77 1/2 cents down half cent. Oats for May at 45 1/2 cents.

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off 1/4; July at 45 1/2 was unchanged, and September at 45 1/2 was down 1/4. May rye was off 1 cent at 84 1/2 cents and July was down 1 1/2 cents at 83 1/2 cents.

### MARKET OPINIONS

Tucker, Anthony & Co., New York: Many stocks we have practically discounted benefits to come. A large number of others have yet to do so. Discriminative selection should be employed to a high degree, but the time to make sweeping sales, in our opinion, has not yet arrived.

Tucker, Bartholomew & Co., Boston: A fairly sizeable reaction in the general market should not come as a surprise, after a rise of 13 points in the industrial average without any setback of importance. It should not cause concern, however, as there is no good reason to believe that the upward movement of stock prices has culminated, and commitment in copper stocks should yield an excellent profit.

Schirmer, Atherton & Co., Boston: The week has seen a great churning process in the stock market, but price changes as a final result are negligible. This is the same sort of a market that we have been having for several weeks past, and the conclusion inevitably forces itself upon us that we are in a period of extensive distribution. This must be so when we see under prolonged activity the average of active stocks gaining so little; this is not strange, however, when the extent of the rise since 1921 is taken into consideration.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: Reports from the steel trade give evidence of unusual activity in this great barometric industry, and, in fact, nearly all lines of trade seem fully as prosperous as the greatest optimist could have anticipated a year or more ago.

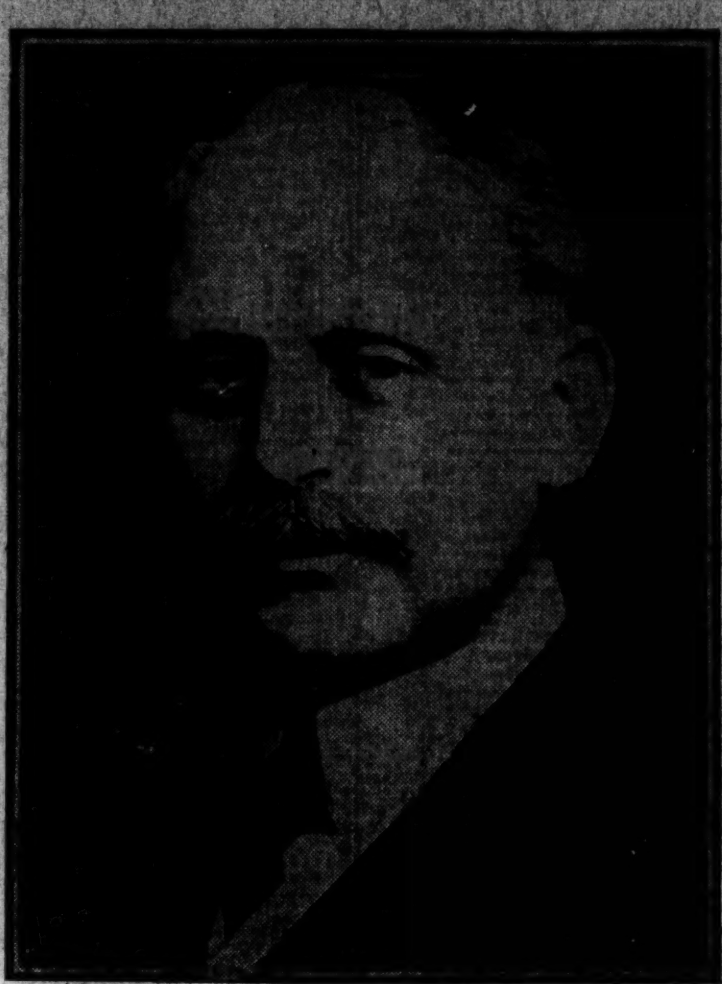
Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: If sound principles are to govern, the era of prosperity can be extended over quite a long time and the severity of the resulting reaction much mitigated. In this case, a great many stocks seem to have pretty well discounted any profits that can reasonably be expected, although there are still many that have not yet anticipated a return to normal conditions. It is well to remember, however, that an industrial panic is not necessary to bring about a drop in security prices. For an example of this one need go no further back than 1917, when, although there was no appreciable let-up in business activity, there was a very serious market decline.

F. L. Miliken & Co., Boston: Industrial average is nearly 14 points above November low, while the rail average is only 7 1/2 points over the low reached Nov. 27, 1925. Indications point to an upward movement in the rails. Therefore, prevalence of the belief that a bull movement in the carrier stocks will mean "final" to the bull movement should not be surprising. Good trading would suggest switching from industrials, which now show a good profit, into good rails. The rails are doing better, the work is over for the moment, at least, and therefore, stocks should go higher.

J. S. Bache & Co., New York: The conclusion of the whole matter is that stock market prices are now at a level where caution in buying is unmistakably necessary, where profits should be taken if any exist, and for the speculatively inclined, only those issues which have not taken part measurably in the general advance should be selected.

Richardson, Hill & Co., Boston: Indications point to a continuance of the present bull movement as a violent reaction does not appear imminent. Conservative action, however, calls for some profit taking, and holdings should be reduced on all rallies. The copper and rails appear to be considerably behind the market and a switch from the industrials to these groups seems advisable at the moment.

DRY GOODS MOVES WELL  
CHICAGO, March 24.—The wholesale dry goods business continues to show substantial increase over the corresponding week last year in volume and number of orders received. Buying conditions of a year ago appear to be reversed and, although there is an avoidance of overstocking, buyers are looking far enough ahead to protect their needs on necessary merchandise, says the John Farwell Company.



Walter R. Addicks

WALTER R. ADDICKS, vice-president of the Consolidated Gas Company of New York, has built up a career of public service, and attained a high place as an authority in his field of endeavor.

In 1883, upon resigning from the United States Navy, Mr. Addicks entered the Altoona shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad as a draftsman and construction inspector, and two years later became surveyor of shops for the same road on the system east of Pittsburgh and Erie.

During the next 16 years, having become associated with the gas business in Boston, Mr. Addicks advanced from construction engineer for the Bay State Gas Plant of Boston, to chief engineer of the Boston, Roxbury, South Boston, Dorchester, Bay State and Brookline Gas companies, and consulting engineer of the Massachusetts Pipe Line Gas Company, and the New England Gas & Coke Co.

In 1903, Mr. Addicks was elected vice-president of the Consolidated Gas Company of New York, which position he holds today. He is a director in many of the gas and electric companies which are subsidiary to the Consolidated.

Mr. Addicks was commissioned a lieutenant, senior grade, in the United States Navy at the time of the Spanish-American War, and commanded the U. S. S. Huntress and the U. S. S. Ellen.

During the World War, Mr. Addicks served on numerous committees handling the Government's relations with various public utilities. He directed the operation of Government plants in New York City that produced 76 per cent of all the fuel obtained in the United States, and also had charge of the erection of large chemical plants, making 98 per cent of the carbon and soda lime used for American Army gas masks.

OHIO FUEL SUPPLY COMPANY  
The Ohio Fuel Supply Company's report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1927, including subsidiaries, shows net income of \$4,880,292 after expenses and tax, equal to \$5.91 a share (par \$25) on \$19,813,000 stock, compared with a net income of \$4,254,695, or \$5.37 in 1927.

CZECH DEBT MISSION  
LONDON, March 24.—The special mission, which is going to Washington to negotiate terms of settlement of the Czech debt, will leave the middle of April.

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Dividend No. 115

A quarterly dividend of two dollars per share has been declared payable on Monday, April 2, 1928, to all stockholders of record at the close of business March 30, 1928. Payable by the New England Trust Company, Transfer Agent, Boston.

ALBERT H. CHAMBERLAIN, Treasurer.

### Beacon Oil Company

DIVIDEND OF PREFERRED SHARES  
A quarterly dividend of \$1.875 has been declared upon the preferred shares of Beacon Oil Company, payable May 15, 1928, to stockholders of record May 1, 1928.

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## IMPORTERS IN PROTEST AGAINST DOCK CONGESTION

NEW YORK, March 24 (Special).—In a vigorous protest forwarded to Treasury officials in Washington, prominent importers declare that unless congestion at the docks here is relieved they will be forced to route incoming goods through either Boston or Philadelphia. Experiments have been conducted, it is contended, with the result that imported goods have been received in less than one-half the time it takes to bring goods through the New York customs.

Salesmen who should have been on the road three weeks ago are delayed waiting for foreign samples, importers complain. One large importer of English hosiery claims that it has just had a \$40,000 order canceled due to inability to deliver.

Another large hosiery house claims that goods brought in by one steamer are still on the dock when that steamer returns on a second trip from Europe.

SHOE CONTRACT AWARDED  
A contract for furnishing 55,000 pairs of shoes has just been awarded to the Joseph M. Herman Shoe Company of Mills, Mass., by the United States Marine Corps. The price is \$4.18 a pair, compared with \$4.99 paid last September.

DUTY ON HIDES REDUCED  
WASHINGTON, March 24.—British India has reduced the export duty on hides and skins to 5 per cent ad valorem, and the preferential rate to British empire has been abolished.

MASSACHUSETTS BONDING & INSURANCE COMPANY  
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Massachusetts Bonding and Insurance Company, held on March 15, it was voted to pay a quarterly dividend of \$3.00 per share on the capital stock of the Company payable April 15, 1928, to stockholders of record March 31, 1928.  
JOHN T. BURNETT, Treasurer.  
March 16, 1928.

### CUSTOMS RULINGS

NEW YORK, March 24 (Special).—Congress, in enacting the Emergency Tariff Law of 1921, did not intend to take camel's hair press cloth from the free list and place it within the duty provisions of the new law the Board of United States General Appraisers decides in an opinion sustaining protests of M. J. Hogan of Savannah, Ga. The cloth in question, used exclusively for milling purposes, was taxed at 45 cents a pound under paragraph 19 of the emergency law. Judge Brown, in a majority opinion, finds that this was not correct. "There is nothing in the emergency act," the general appraiser writes, "which indicates that Congress intended thereby to disturb the policy of free entry for camel's hair press cloth expressly used for milling purposes and covered by paragraph 422 of the act of 1913."

Judge Sullivan, in a lengthy dissenting opinion, holds that when the emergency law was enacted the 45 cents a pound rate, provided therein, applied to camel's hair press cloth, in view of the difference of opinion in the customs board it is probable that the issue will be reviewed by the United States Court of Customs Appeals, in Washington.

### LONDON MONEY RATES

LONDON, March 24.—Money 2 1/2 per cent. Discount rates—short and three months' bills 2 1/2 per cent.

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## STILL "SHORTS" IN PICGLY WIGGLY

NEW YORK, March 24.—E. W. Bradford, attorney for Clarence Saunders, president of the Piggy Wiggly concern, said the offer to allow Piggy Wiggly shorts to cover at \$100 expired Friday, and those who have not covered will be compelled to go into the market. The 140 shares referred to by Mr. Saunders as having been covered was only for stock delivered Friday and does not take into consideration stock to be delivered Monday.

While a large percentage of the shorts took advantage of Mr. Saunders' offer of \$100, there is still a substantial short interest.

Correspondence with conservative investors solicited. Quotations, offerings, analyses on request.

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A NEW English air-cooled model has just been placed on the market. This car is a two-seater, will sell for \$195, and for the most part is assembled from well-known components. An unusual feature in the design is the use of the exhaust valve lifter mechanism, similar to that employed for motorcycle engines, and arranged in such a manner that the controlling cable is connected to a lever in the front of the radiator. The lubrication scheme is entirely motorcycle in practice, there being a small hand pump on the instrument board feeding oil from a reservoir to the crank case.

The engine has been fitted with an external flywheel of cast iron strengthened by a steel band shrunk in position. This flywheel is used because a large clutch is necessary, and the clutch in this case consists of a fabric disc pressed against the machined face of the flywheel by the face of an aluminum casting backed by a number of coil springs. On the clutchshaft, which is of considerable length, is a leather universal joint. There is a very compact gear box, with a short central lever and the brake lever on one side, and there is a leather universal joint for the enclosed propeller shaft, which takes the drive to spiral levels. No differential is included, so it has been possible to set the hand brake shoes on one wheel, the pedal controlled shoes on the other. A complete worm wheel and worm mechanism forms the steering gear, the steering column being supported by a hinge at the bottom, and by a joint close to the instrument board. Great use is made of oil-less brushes for the motor parts, such as the pedals and portions of the steering gear.

The body is of aluminum, very light, has a neat hood and a dummy radiator in the front. The wheels are detachable discs with 700x30mm. tires. There is in the works a small car with a slightly longer wheel base and a water-cooled engine which will have more commodious coach work and refined running.

A new caravan type body mounted on a 30-horsepower chassis has made its appearance on the Continent. Although the dimensions are 14ft. 6in. long by 6ft. 6in. wide by about 6ft. high, the vehicle weighs but 2 tons 8 hundredweight in touring order with all equipment. Internally, sleeping accommodations for four persons are afforded. Lockers are arranged in every conceivable position. An oil stove with two burners provides for all cooking, and when not required is hidden from view by a roller blind similar to the top of a roll-top desk. Along one side the stove is a full-length cupboard for use as a wardrobe, and alongside this again is a washbasin. A small collapsible table is stowed away when not required, in a rack in the roof. The driver's seat may be removed entirely and forms a strong box for the cylinders, which are used to supply the reception of two dissolved acetylene illuminations for the tent or tents when camping. Ample accommodation for three tents is found.

Total production of cars and trucks in the United States during January and February was 145,708 in excess of

the entire output for the first quarter in 1922, which until now held the first record for that period in the production history of the industry. Ford built 116,000 cars in February, plans to turn out 150,000 this month and has orders for 42,760 in February. As the roads open these totals will go up to new records.

## Air Traffic Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau

**London, March 5.** FIVE hundred tons of goods were transported by air from England to the continent of Europe in 1922 as opposed to 231 tons in 1921. Mail matter accounted for nine tons of the 1922 total.

During 1922, 51,861 letters were carried by the Royal Air Service Air Mail between England and Baghdad and 7,900 between Baghdad and Cairo. The figure for the outward traffic is the total number of letters carried, while the home-ward traffic only includes letters addressed to people in the United Kingdom.

As soon as the machines arrive from England two new air routes will be opened in Australia. These are (1), Sydney-Adelaide (760 miles); (2), Sydney-Brisbane (550 miles). The fleet proposed consists of three Handyside monoplanes, one Sopwith "Wallaby," one D. H. 4, and one Sopwith "Antelope." The Australian Government has promised an annual subsidy of £17,500 for the organization of air communication, provided a weekly service is maintained. In addition to the above, other air routes are also in course of preparation and the Australian Air Board has acquired sites for airfields in all the capital cities of Australia except Perth.

The "Rosta" news service of the Russian Government announces that a contract has been signed between the Ukrainian Soviet Government and the Deruloff (Russo-German Air) Company for the organization of air communication between Berlin and Kharkov.

When the new air service between Copenhagen and Hamburg comes into operation letters posted in Copenhagen in the afternoon will reach London by the middle of the following day. The route from Copenhagen will be by air to Hamburg, then by train to Cologne and thence by Instone Air Line to London. It is expected that this new service will be inaugurated during April and remain open until the following November, when it is scheduled to close down for the winter.

The Supermarine Company of Southampton has designed a new type of flying boat with detachable wings. In addition to its air engines the new craft is to have an underwater screw propelled by a separate marine engine, so as to be able to maneuver in the water as easily as in the air.

## The Ruralist and His Problems

A FEW weeks ago the Ruralist ventured a comment on Mr. Arthur Pound's Atlantic Monthly article on "The Farmer and the Factory Hand," which has drawn a very interesting letter from Mr. Pound, supplementing his printed opinions on the condition of the farmer. Evidently he has not yet heard the last of the article.

"There is a whole lot more to be said than I did say or could say," he writes, "let us hope your correspondents will add their testimony. I have no desire to say the last word on any subject whatever, but rather to stir up thought occasionally on some of the vital problems of American life.

"Thus far those who agree with us in the main, outnumber slightly those who disagree in the main. The 'Yeas' have it in the east, and the 'Noes' in the west, but in neither section is the verdict unanimous. One vigorous 'No' came from a lady in northern New York, and an equally vigorous 'Yes' from an old farmer who cited experience in Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota and both the Dakotas. In general, the older men seemed to agree and the younger to disagree, though many of the letters gave no hint of the writer's age. This may merely mean that years bring philosophy while youth is ever in revolt. Or it may mean that farmers are actually harder pressed now than they were a generation ago. Or it may mean that the youngsters expect more than the oldsters equably accepted. Some ruralists readers may enlighten us on these heads.

"One of the most heated protesters against my views," continues Mr. Pound, "is a university instructor who writes that he left the farm at 18. No doubt that was at least 10 years ago. I wonder if that limited experience and early retreat establishes him as an authority. As for myself, you will not find in the Atlantic article any pretensions to authority; indeed, I am at pains to point out that my personal testimony is based on observation through a short period of time. But it often happens that a newcomer in any field may see certain things more clearly than those long on the ground, burdened as they often are by hang-over prejudices, customary points of view and rule-of-thumb methods. As to the general economic and financial considerations touched upon in that article, they are of the sort open to all men who have been in the habit of reflecting upon the state of the country in all its aspects. The farming industry has no monopoly of those facts or the logical inferences from the facts; and in truth, commonly pays them less heed than they deserve.

"Several critics have made the point, and I think justly, that the word 'farmer' is too loosely used in my article. The term connotes one sort of person in one part of the country and a quite different sort in another part.

And even in the same community there is a gulf, economically, between the employing farmer with many fertile acres and his neighbor who does all his own work, with scratch help in the pinches. In the matter of leisure time climate comes in as well as economics. There must be more winter work going forward in California, for instance, than in New York. But at the end of a hard winter, I am sure I do not underestimate the amount of routine work required on a small farm in this latitude in the winter. Neither do I see any reason to doubt the correctness of my observations of last autumn as to the amount of time required for the reasonably successful operations of average-sized farms in this vicinity at those seasons."

Mr. Pound leaves the discussion wide open and the Ruralist will welcome further remarks.

A certain interest attaches to any new publication, at least so long as the novelty lasts. Although there are nearly 500 agricultural papers already published in America, two recently launched papers may have a certain field of their own. "World Agriculture," published in the interest of international good understanding, and world co-operation for more efficient production, distribution and conservation of natural resources, strikes one as quite decidedly intellectual in its interests, and distinctly not a paper for the "farm hand." Rather is it for the college professor, "Farm and Garden," the organ of the Woman's National Farm and Garden Association, presents in a special spring number a symposium by commercial florists on "What is new in flowers?" Writing on new roses, J. Horace McFarland promises the American public that within two years two roses of exceptional adaptability to a wide range of growing conditions will be available uniformly throughout the country "on fair and equal terms and with honest descriptions." The new roses are the product of the plant breeding work of the college professor, "Farm and Garden," who sought to produce roses for "dooryard use" that would "be able to take things as they happened over a large section of the country." Mr. McFarland reports that the new roses, which have been named Mary Wallace, and Mrs. Sarah Van Fleet, are adapted to use as climbers but are quite as useful as loose bushes, or to make up a low hedge, retaining their foliage and good looks during the out-of-bloom period. He sees in these two new kinds, "the forerunners of a new race of American roses, raised in America by Americans for Americans." It is to foster the introduction and production of such roses that the American Rose Society exists.

The announcement of the retirement of Prof. William R. Hart from the post of head of the Department of Agriculture Education at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, is a

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reminder of the extreme youth of agriculture as a subject to be taught either in college or secondary schools. When Professor Hart was appointed head of the new department of agricultural education at the Massachusetts Agricultural College in 1907 he was the first head of such a department in the east. The first agricultural colleges were only 40 years old, and the study of agriculture in the lower schools had hardly begun. Agricultural teachers are insisting now not only on the utilitarian value of their subjects, but on the intellectual and cultural values of courses in agriculture. Professor Hart was among the first to point out that the environment of the farm home is the natural starting place in education for the teacher of country children, that agriculture is the "vestibule of the sciences" if it be rightly utilized in the curriculum. He was a pioneer in organizing the agricultural and home club work of thousands of boys and girls as a supplement to the teaching of the class room, believing that contact with growing things is a valuable aid in education. The secretary of the National Education Association has said that no one excels Professor Hart in the application of educational psychology to agricultural subjects. Fifty years ago William R. Hart was teaching farm children in country schools in Iowa and Nebraska, being himself a raw country boy of 20. Many years later he first studied educational psychology and became head of that department in his state normal school. It would be interesting to know in what part his philosophy of education was derived from university courses in pedagogy and in what part from his farm boyhood and his early country school teaching.

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## MUSIC OF THE WORLD

The Impasse in Modern Music,  
and a Possible Means of Escape

By D. RUDHYAR

CHAOS reigns in the world of music today. This is a fact which we must face. Practically no musician I ever met knows where he is going. Very few are those who even care. Working mostly according to impulses or emotions lead, or else planning intellectually how to make the most of the new so-called "dissonances"—polytonal, atonal, or what not—composers live in darkness, give voice to the chaotic feelings and thoughts of a helpless humanity that clings desperately to old idols and refuses to change fundamentally its attitude toward life.

Executants, from the conductor down to the jazz players, have become proletarians, and are obliged to turn out music by the hour in order to get the half-hearted and artificially wrought applause—I mean the money—of a public that seems to have no understanding of what happens either in music, or, let us say, in politics, and having lost ground completely, grasps the only plank of salvation which it can think of, viz., technique and fame. Whoever plays very fast, has a name—that is, has spent much for advertising—makes good in a worn-out and stereotyped repertoire, is bound to get good houses.

## New Compositions

Fashionable orchestras play reluctantly those works which were modern a few years ago, at the cost of great effort for thankless audiences which take hardly any interest in the matter. Ultra-modern compositions, not performed as yet, have as little chance to be produced as the proverbial camel to pass through the eye of a needle, and less chance to be published. Yet all living composers of any value at all are using a more and more radical and revolutionary idiom every day. The tide of dissonance, of modernisms of all sorts is sweeping over the musical world, oscillating between ceaselessly increasing complexity and infantile simplicity camouflaged under the name of irony. Therefore, modern composers starve, unless they be born wealthy or find wealthy patrons. In some countries they cannot even buy the paper on which to write the music which they care for, and nobody would perform it.

This is a true picture of the world of modern music. Living in it for years, here and abroad, I have seen its inner springs in action. I have struggled through it and seen composers perish, under—either physically or morally. It is not a new story, of course, but at this juncture of world-history, it is an exceptionally tragic one, and music has come truly to an impasse. Few are those who will admit it. Fewer still attempt to study the causes of the impasse, with the idea of reaching beyond to the open space. Let us try to suggest the way of approach to such a study.

## An Occidental Concept

Music, as Occidental races know it today, is based on a system which originated toward the end of the Middle Ages and grew in strength and perfection during the succeeding centuries. It is based primarily upon a definite concept of "note" and of "interval." This concept, the product of discrete intellectuality, is typically Occidental and characterizes a civilization in which the various materialistic and analytical types of Europe have attained to a overwhelming predominance. Oriental music, it is, or was, rooted in the almost opposite concept of "living sound."

Notes being accepted as the musical units, the conception of tonality, of tonal polyphony, of tonal dissonance, etc., follow unavoidably; the entire process being, needless to say, an empirical one. This system held supreme until the time of Debussy, Schönberg, Scriabin, Stravinsky. Modern composers are at the same time destroying and venerating it. Very few dare to say that it is wrong. They only think, when they happen to do so, that it has to be extended. But it cannot be extended against its inherent nature.

Composers, however, feel effects and very seldom know about causes. How many could define a "note" in contradistinction to an evolving sound? How many know anything about Oriental music, and its philosophical basis? A certain type of music either pleases or displeases them, is technically commendable or not, and not sound well. Hating the feeling of tonality, the impression made by ordinary chords, they write polytonally or atonally. Does that change the basis of music? Do they destroy the concept of note, the cause of tonality? Not at all. They fight vehemently against the outer manifestations of something which they still believe to be sacred—worse, the legitimacy of which they never have even thought of contesting.

## The Great Impasse

This is the great impasse. You will not go beyond it by dividing the octave in third or quarter tones. You must go to the root of the musical idea, disintegrate the musical unit and deal with real sounds, free and evolving. This is an immense subject in itself. Yet it contains the key-idea which alone can solve the problem. Not understanding this, composers pile up tonalities and dissonances and instruments and wander in search of unusual combinations of sonorities. They are like prisoners jailed in a small cell, beating the walls distractedly, because they instinctively know the utter futility of all their efforts. Thus increasing complexity mani-

feats in music. Orchestras swell till their very size makes of them monstrous monsters devouring the life of musicians and of music itself. The expenditures of an excellent modern orchestra are incredible; which means the necessity for large endowments and even more for constant traveling and numerous concerts.

These two last factors make a great number of rehearsals impossible. The conductor shrinks before the work of studying a large modern score, the idiom of which he does not find familiar. He has no time to rehearse the work properly. His men will probably laugh at it; the public will be indifferent at best, the board of trustees of the orchestra and the manager indignant. Why should the conductor wear himself out in such a thankless effort, with the prospect of losing his position if he persists? The composer will hardly be satisfied with the number of rehearsals, and the tremendous energy displayed will be practically wasted nine times out of ten. And yet none of these efforts required for the presentation of the work could even begin unless the composer were able to pass many months writing down a big score, the conception of which may have taken but a few minutes, and furthermore to have the parts copied for all instruments—that is, to spend for this purpose possibly \$300 or \$400—or else to copy them himself for several other months of slave-like work.

## Composer Gets Nothing

If all this long process has been gone through and the symphony performed once or twice, what happens? Nothing. The composer does not get one cent for it. He has toiled for months with the idea of the production as a faint light of hope. He may have to wait for years before it happens. What he gets is mainly polite insults.

The case of orchestral works is indeed the most conspicuous one, and piano pieces or even chamber music combinations are less obviously ungrateful. Yet how complex still the problem for the one who speaks a new language! How helpless is the composer who either is not backed by a virtuosus with a name commanding attention! He has to deal painstakingly with virtuosus and ordinary executants. And here what does he find? Mostly commercialism, the pride of technique, and a lack of understanding of the element of elementary as well as special culture. Executants have become, we must repeat it, proletarians, sound-producing machines. Everything must be written down so that they cannot miss it. Music has to be cut in pieces and dissected, till being a dead thing, at last can reproduce it; for being proletarians they have lost the sense of the joy of this second creation which is interpretation, and are like machines leading machines.

Is the picture too dark? Who would dare to say so after an honest investigation into the matter? We may refuse to see a hopeless situation; but is this a manly attitude? Should we not better face it, and by understanding its causes attempt to reach beyond the impasse?

## The Oriental Ideal

The only manner in which this can be done is by deeply and earnestly studying the history and fundamentals of music, beginning with the earliest conceptions of Chinese and Aryan music. Taking these conceptions as serious realities of a world of art unknown to all western composers, and not as manifestations of a semi-barbarian fancy, the open-minded student will soon realize, especially if he knows anything about acoustics—the basis of all true music—that the Oriental ideal of music was so much deeper, more universal than ours, that for the one who really lives in realization of what such music was, living in our modern world of notes afterward becomes a nightmare. Not that western music does not add anything to ancient music. But what it has gained, viz., a certain self-conscious intellectuality, has perverted the whole conception of music and of harmony.

There is an impasse. It exists first of all within the very substance of our western music. Asiatic music, philosophically understood, will show us the way to liberation from the dead weight of modern intellectuality. At the same time new conditions of musical production must be striven for, and this will bring us to the study of the guild idea. Lastly, the public must be taught and led to a new attitude toward music. Then only a new musical world will be able to manifest itself.

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A Caricature of Edwin Evans

Edwin Evans, Music Critic and  
Propagandist of Modernism

By HERBERT ANTCLIFFE

London, March 9.

WHEN I was asked to "interview" Mr. Edwin Evans, whose work as a critic and a propagandist of modern and particularly modern British music has attracted so much attention recently, I was confronted by two difficulties. First, Mr. Evans and I have been colleagues and friends, and even sometimes rivals, for many years, which makes a formal discussion of personal matters a little out of the way; and secondly, I knew that what he would have to say must of necessity, to wide as his interests and his knowledge, be much more than could possibly be comprised within a short article. However, in some respects, the former of these may be an advantage in giving some idea of the personality of the subject.

Mr. Evans is, as he himself would say, essentially an appraiser of what ever he comes into contact with, and still more of whatever arouses his interest. He is not only a music critic and a musician, but he is a poet in two languages, a lover of art and literature of all kinds, a linguist, and possesses a genius for friendship. His collection of paintings and cartoons by well-known artists, many of them dedicated and inscribed by the artists to himself, is a large one, while the musicians with whom he is not acquainted, not only in England but also in Europe generally, may be taken to be of slight significance. Recently a number of them joined in presenting him with his portrait and entertained him to a dinner of honor. Their feeling may be judged by a letter from one of the best known and most talented who was unable to be present.

"I am sorry," he wrote, "I could not come on Sunday. Nowadays British music is part of normal life, but my memory goes back to the time when we were either snubbed or patronized by nearly everyone. And I never forgot the surprise of meeting a man who took our efforts seriously and sincerely, and who really knew and cared to know what we were trying to write. He deserved and deserves both honor and gratitude."

## Wide Knowledge

But Mr. Evans is neither a chauvinist nor a mere modernist, and he

knows the work of musicians in every country and of every period. To discuss with him at the piano the works of Mozart or Scarlatti, or even the more solid classics, is a joy because of both the knowledge and the insight he shows. If he had not been a music critic he would probably have been a critic of pictures, and his collection includes specimens from all lands (he has been presented by famous Japanese artists with their pictures as an acknowledgment of his understanding of their work) and all ages. Curiously, it was parental instigation that first made him turn his thoughts to music criticism. His father, a well-known organist, and now the senior Fellow of the Royal College of Organists, had sent him to school in France, where he took the prize for German, and from thence he went into Egypt for a couple of years. One day he was showing his father the little collection of music he had made while abroad and was telling him his ideas. Suddenly Evans said: "You are so keen you ought to be a critic. You get at the inside of the work, whether you like it or not, at once." And a critic he became.

Criticism and Enjoyment  
"I am more fond of music than of anything else in the world," Mr. Evans told me, "and therefore my critical faculty is placed at the service of music. Sometimes, however, it is a nuisance, because it interferes with

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enjoyment. If I see a play or hear some music I cannot help feeling how much better it would be if it were done so-and-so. My association with the Russian Ballet was brought about because the Diaghilev productions struck me as being nearer to the ideal synthesis of all the arts than even that of Wagner."

"But about your propaganda work," I asked. "I suppose it is propaganda." "Call it propaganda if you like. I discover something which pleases, or even amuses, me, there is something which makes me run to the nearest wall and flutter my wings and call to the others, 'Come and see this I have found—something I like.'"

It was in the early thirties that Evans made his first acquaintance with the Russian Nationalists, which had a great influence on him and brought him into contact with the younger musicians of France and Russia. He has always sought as much contact with the composers as possible, because with music under discussion he thinks the critic has some advantage in knowing the composer's exact mentality even though he does not agree with it. About that time a Frenchman showed him as a curiosity the slow movement of Debussy's String Quartet and he was so struck that he immediately placed an order for everything the Debussy had written or should write.

## Champion of Moderns

He is also very proud of the fact that he was the first champion in England of the music of Ravel, and one of the first to recognize Stravinsky and Scriabin. He came into contact with Stravinsky through a remark he had made about "Petrouchka," and they have been friends ever since.

As to British music, he said he had been struck by the similarity of conditions existing in Russia at the time of the Nationalists and that of England 20 years ago, and he asked himself whether there were not elements in English musical life comparable with those in Russia. The next thing was to go out and look for them. His first series of articles on English music was written in 1903, and two years later he helped to form the Society of British Composers, and started the *Avon Edition* with Dale's sonata, Vaughan Williams' "On Wenlock Edge," and the first published works of Arnold Bax. And now he is chairman of the British Section of the International Society for Contemporary Music, founded last year at Salzburg. This gives him a large amount of work to do, as the headquarters have been placed in London on the proposal of the German and American delegates. Of the president of the society, another English critic, Mr. E. J. Dent, he speaks in terms of high praise, particularly for his patience and broad-mindedness, though the two men are entirely at variance on some purely artistic matters.

Mr. Evans' one hope is to see a perfect theatrical performance; a hope that is almost a despair.

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The Power Behind  
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By FULLERTON WALDO

MANY musical artists who now perform as the birds sing—"as though they could not help it"—had to be driven in youth to what they considered a dull mechanical exercise of hateful practicing. They saw no eventual usefulness or meaning for the dreary repetition of crabbled and tortuous progressions. An insistent but unwelcome parental concern set before their eyes a prospect of appearing some day at a concert with much admiration of elder persons from without, and the unstated approval of conscience from within—but the vision did not attract.

One small child, confronted with the necessity of singing Latin phrases—"Ave Marie," "ora pro nobis," "gratia plena"—over and over for the sake of the resonant vowel sounds, made himself happy by propping "St. Nicholas" on the music-rack before him, and following the breathless course of an adventure story while he blithely sang to be heard by mother at her sewing on the floor above; but he was ignominiously detected and penalized. Another child was kept at work by sheer bribery, at 3 cents for every turning of a three-minute hour-glass. The sands of time, even at that price, did not sink with sufficient rapidity to satisfy the rapacious urchin.

## Apple as Reward

That amiable precursor who first held a chair of music at Yale University, Gustav Steeple, had an "intriguing" way of putting a large yellow apple—a Rhode Island greening, to be specific, on the corner of the piano, just within sniffling range of juvenile nostrils. The succulent reward of merit at the end of 15 minutes was more to the child than the master's praise: little folk are hardly to be blamed if they prefer an edible to an audible expression of approval. Several of the renowned artists of the piano didn't like to practice in the age of innocence; mothers whose reward is the world's acclaim of sons or daughters had to keep them at it. It would not be easy to say what such a mothering as that of such artists as Mrs. H. H. A. Beach or of Caruso meant to their singularly gifted children. In many instances it would seem that a repressive or restraining, rather than an encouraging, influence was desirable; but there is no end to the list of parents whose children have borne grateful witness to the devotion and the sacrifice of their parents, which went to make the

most of the natural endowment of the child. This has sometimes been done from mercenary and unwelcome motives, but in most cases it was a proper recognition of the first sign of a bent for musical art—a recognition unselfish and affectionate and devoid of the taint of personal greed.

Making the Piano Attractive  
There are said to be some modern teachers of the piano who make the instrument so attractive to nascent talent that when the children come home from their lessons, and proceed to apply what the teacher told them, they continue so long at the keyboard that mother has to close and lock the lid to prevent excess. It is delightful to think that piano-playing for the young can be made so fascinating a game, but it is fair to assume that some of those who make things pleasant to the keyboard for the child are leading him along a primrose path to a smattering of knowledge and a lamentably inadequate technique. In the apprenticeship to any form of art, a sound and thorough training cannot possibly be "roses" by a small group, has a cohesive effect.

A quiet, firm insistence on musical training in the home is a powerful influence to combat the dissipation of the family circle—a dissipation which so many forces in the strenuous and complex life of the age encourage. To read music together, as in the piano trio, and the string quartet, or the singing of hymns or part songs by a small group, has a cohesive effect.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## The Taper Amid Torchlights

It is with an emotion not to be captured that a young author first inscribes, with his fledgling fountain pen, his name, and perhaps a pertinent thought, on the flyleaf of his first book. Not all young authors, to be sure, taste this rapture at its fullness, for youth is here a relative term; an author who is infantile by virtue of his first book may be comparatively old in other forms of publication, and his experience in this case diminishes his pleasurable excitement in the achievement of covers. The opinion of Emerson that "no man can write anything who does not think that what he writes is, for the time, the history of the world," must not be taken too literally, or the world would be the poorer for much reasonably good writing that would never be done at all. Regarding it as a philosopher's figure, and hearing in mind how every trifle enters into and becomes part of the great complex of life, we perhaps come nearer to Emerson's intention.

The attitude of the author toward his work must vary with individual character and experience; and when to one young author (as age is measured by publication) his first book would naturally be an event, to another a like achievement might seem no more than an episode. So would he miss the innocent emotion with which the young author sometimes at least suspends his pen over the immaculate flyleaf and casts about for a graceful and appropriate thought, something perhaps like this:

How pleased am I my name to trace Upon this white unlettered space. It is an opportunity That never came before to me.

I do not know that any young author has ever inscribed this sentiment, but he might. Time and other books will accustom him to the business, and he may even be disturbed to discover how many persons believe an author has unlimited copies of books to inscribe and give away for charitable purposes. Little they imagine that an author has to buy his own books from his own publisher. Many a young author hardly realizes this himself until he has recklessly given the few savings he has piled up for himself in the generous hour of publication.

But the author's inscription does add to the personality of his book; and it may some day be quoted in a book catalogue and considerably enhance the value of that special volume as an object of merchandise. Who shall say that our young author (for all his modesty) will not prove a winning candidate for enduring fame? Or that future collectors will not some day be interested in his first edition, and Cresson dig deep in his pocket to outbid dearth for a volume that is so full of ink that has been spilled on the fly-leaf? The chances are that his inscription, or even his autograph,

will go a little way toward immortality and add its bit of interest as the book passes from hand to hand before it vanishes. I have admitted without serious regret that we authors cannot all be Emersons; it is enough, and indeed it is a great deal, if we give some honest pleasure to our fellow-mortals, and then make place for our worthy successors to do the same. Nor need we be too modest; there is likely to be something in us: "the foolishlest book," once said the Autocrat of the Breakfast Table, "is a kind of leaky boat on a sea of wisdom; some of the wisdom will get in, anyhow." So long as we strive honestly to paddle our

terms without evoking a smile, a ghastly experience never repeated. But books like De Amicis' "Cuore," Galsworthy's short stories, stories from Greek mythology, Wordsworth, Whitman, and Hardy are firm favorites. Every now and then the horizon is extended by the issue of some author hitherto unknown. In this way Richard Jefferies, Emily Brontë, and a number of living English and American poets have just reached young Japan.

But the reading in high schools is but a limited affair, though supplemented by some private reading. Very many students possess the English Bible, far more than is known, and at this period of their lives they begin the formation of libraries in which the classics of various lands are to be

## A Cruise

A mattress of straw by the gunwale for me, And a screen of coarse canvas that rattles with spray; And a fire among stones, with the smoke blowing free, And an iron pot boiling and bubbling away; My table a plank with a nail laid across, And the cabin-boy bringing the meat to be dressed; And a crusty old yarn, and a penny to toss; Such a rare rough-and-tumble is what I love best. —Antiphilus, First Century. A. D. Translation from the Greek by A. C. Benson, in "The Reed of Pan."

were bound. And their leader felt his way dubiously where we were quite certain of our going. On and on they went into the unknown. How unknown we can hardly conceive nowadays, any more than we can conceive of the dangers that they faced. Think of it. There were fish that could swallow a ship, crew and all, there was the "Flying Dutchman," there were mermaids and sirens to lure them... and then of course—supposing the world wasn't round! Suppose they arrived at the place where the water gathered itself together and poured in one mighty waterfall right off the earth into space and nothingness! I am sure as the days went on the crew must have discussed the matter... and at last

## Worthy Attainment

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

COUNT that day lost whose low descending sun Views from thy hand no worthy action done."

The poet who penned these lines obviously realized that a day in which no deed of service to mankind had been rendered, is valueless. Many persons spend their time planning and laboring, apparently with no other purpose than the selfish one of gaining some form of materiality, believing such to be the reason for and the end of all human endeavor. No desire is evinced by them to learn how to overcome the belief in a power named evil and opposed to God, who is the only real power, and whose law is the law of good, expressing itself in harmony and perfection. All must awaken to the emptiness of the days spent in selfishness, and lack of interest in the performance of deeds counted worthy of men's best efforts. They must realize that in such selfish living spontaneity and joyousness have given place to the mesmerism of monotonous inharmonious. To be shown a method by which high attainments may be accomplished, with motives based on pure desires and lofty purposes, is to arouse hope, aspiration, and courage.

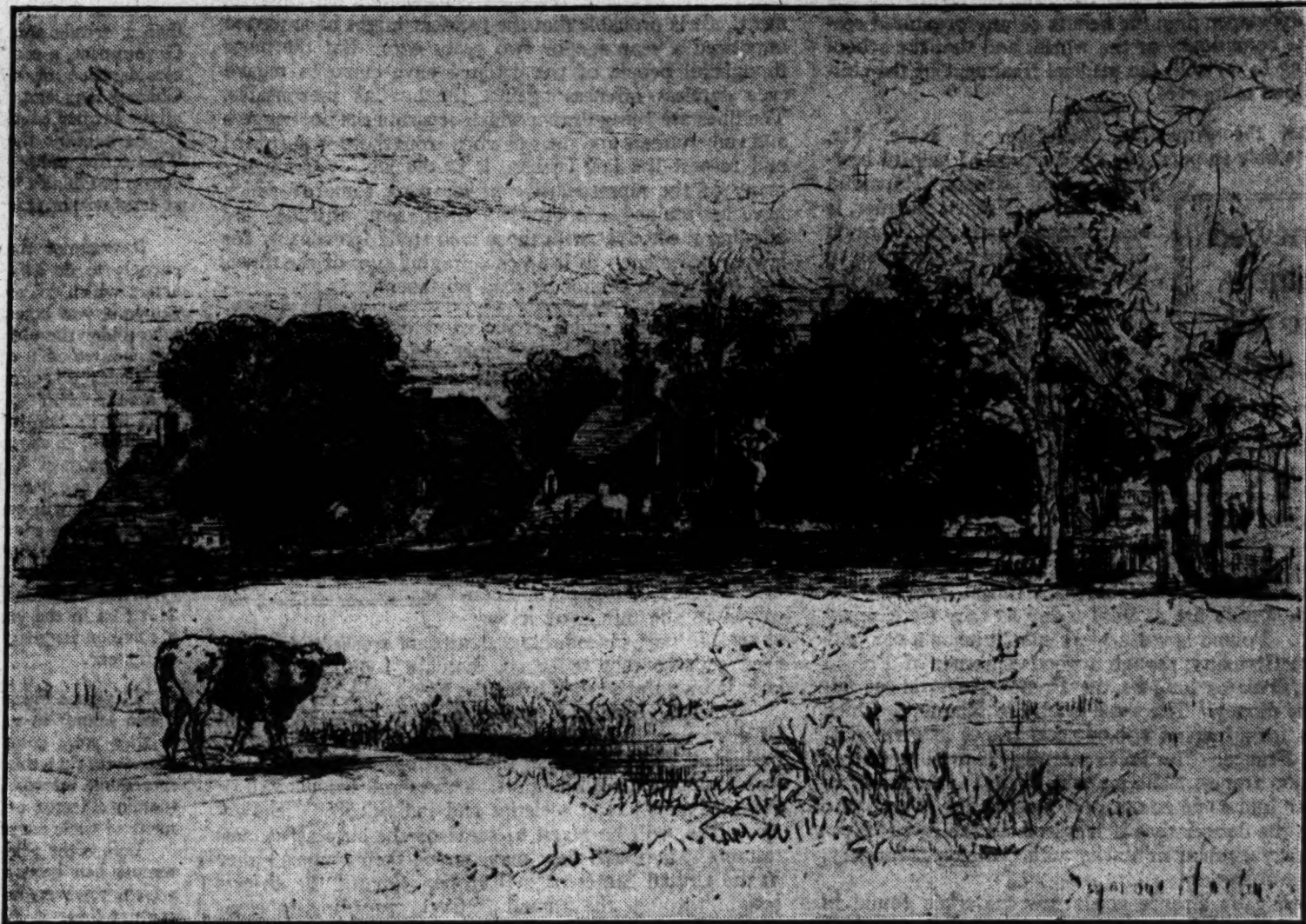
The religion of Christian Science has revealed such a method, fulfilling the Bible promise, "The desire of the righteous shall be granted." No attainment, unless based on righteousness,—right or Godlike thinking and acting,—can be classed as truly worthy; and no worthy achievement, no great act of self-sacrifice, no movement resulting in good to mankind, has ever been accomplished except through exalted desire and vision. In Florence Nightingale's loving efforts toward the alleviation of human woe, divine compassion was expressed in a high degree. Abraham Lincoln's profound and clear sense of justice, combined with his heaven-inspired vision of the equal rights of men, urged him on in his high endeavor, and ultimately succeeded in abolishing slavery. One of the five Nobel prizes is conferred upon "the person or society that renders the greatest service to the cause of international brotherhood... or in the establishment or furtherance of peace congresses." Was not the Swedish philanthropist's desire actuated by his vision of the establishment between nations and individuals of "on earth peace, good will toward men?"

All Bible students know that after the Apostle Paul's thought became spiritualized, his life, too, was filled with good works. And think of the magnitude and sublimity of the life of Christ Jesus, whose acts were the result of exalted thoughts inspired by a perfect knowledge of man's oneness

with the Father. Was it not the great love for mankind of Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, that inspired her to devote the greater part of her days to the establishing of the religion which she had proved was based on the teachings of the Bible, and which was for all time to meet the mental, moral, physical, and spiritual needs of men?

These high and mighty attainments have been inspired by the vision of the Christ and the love of God in men's hearts, both expressions of that Mind "which was also in Christ Jesus," which Paul told the Philippians "was necessary for men to possess in order to be Christlike or righteous." Such deeds have ever been classed in the world's history as worthy achievements; nor could they have been so designated, had self-exaltation, ambition, or avarice impelled them.

Christian Science turns men's thoughts to the Bible, where ideals constituting the highest thinking and acting may be discerned in the lives of the patriarchs, the prophets, and Christ Jesus. And Mrs. Eddy, writing of man's relation to God in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 85), states, "God is recognized as the divine Principle of his [man's] being, and of every thought and act leading to good." The operation of divine Principle, God, is the activity of good, of which noble acts and deeds are the expression. Basing their thinking, therefore, on this highest of standards, and recognizing man as expressing God, men are inspired to use their capabilities for the betterment of the world, thereby achieving acts which do much toward the final annihilation of evil and the establishment of good. Robert Louis Stevenson, visualizing the world enriched through good deeds and a life of service, expressed his thought in these words: "When we look into the long avenue of the future and see the good there is for each one of us to do, we realize after all what a beautiful thing it is to work, and to live, and to be happy." Mrs. Eddy knew that God is good,—that He is omnipotent and omnipresent; therefore, that the operation of good, godliness, in human affairs destroys the belief of evil. This surely inspired her words, found in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 435): "Good deeds are immortal, bringing joy instead of grief, pleasure instead of pain, and life instead of death." Worthy attainment, therefore, is the natural result of a life of service inspired by Godlike ideals.



Horsleys Cottage. From the Etching by Seymour Haden

Courtesy of Irving-Casson Galleries

leaky boats in the right direction, we are justified of whatever joy we take in paddling. There have been authors, it must be admitted, who would regard with distaste this figure of the leaky boat, and whose attitude of mind toward their product found record when the poet Young, composing his "Night Thoughts," pictured them as persons who light a candle and, exulting in their taper, cry "Behold the Sun!" and, Indian-like, adore. But although I have met many who exult in their tapers, I fancy that mistaking the candle for the sun was commoner in the eighteenth than it is in the twentieth century.

Authorship in its various degrees has become more matter-of-course; there are more of us; the distinction of being printed, which looks so impressive to those who have not attained it, is far less impressive to those who have, and are, for that very reason, quite aware of the large number who are of their company. Competition encourages modesty; we exult in our tapers but see them as part of a torchlight procession. And so when somebody asks him to write his honored name on the fly-leaf of his admirable book, the author is pleased by the recognition of his taper, but still remembers, in the expressive colloquialism of his time, that "there are others." I do not actually know how it is with the authors of best-sellers, but I have heard that they are desperately pursued by autograph hunters, and as desperately flee.

Our young author, however, will not long continue the effort to embellish each successive fly-leaf with a graceful thought, but will come to content himself with a signature, which, indeed, is all that is commonly expected of him. His position, pen in hand, is after all that of a public performer responding to an encore, and, happy as he is to respond, he will not lengthen his performance any more than is necessary. He will economize effort, and save his graceful thoughts for his next book. So much for the public; but there are other inscriptions, made of his own impulse, that continue a long-established custom of authorship, add much to the charm of book collecting, and make the given volume a kind of postcard between friends. But not mailable for a penny. This use of his book may raise a nice point of conscience when he presents his tidy parcel at the post office window. "In this package a book and nothing but a book, mailable as such," asks Conscience, "or is it a book with a letter in it?" I leave the author to work the answer out for himself. However he settles it with Conscience, he has had the fun of writing his inscription.

## What Japan Youths Read

All through the primary and middle school children are becoming familiarized with foreign literature, either in Japanese or English, special favorites being "Jap," the Arabian Nights, Robinson Crusoe, and various mythologies. When boys and girls enter higher schools they spend much time over both classics of England and works of mainly conversational value. I have seen a whole class of girls poring over Walter Pater, poor souls, as I have seen boys struggling with the intricacies of Burke. Mark Twain and Pickwick have gone through whole

found—Homer, Dante, Shakespeare, Milton, Goethe, Heine. When they enter upon their university course the special and general reading of students is greatly extended. Often English and American weeklies and magazines are taken. Among my students I have had men with wide knowledge of Greek tragedy (through English translation and commentary), of Irish mythology and modern Irish literature, and others with interest in Indian literature, and even in Layman.

I have examined university theses on Chaucer, Spenser, Shakespeare, Milton, Gray, Crabbe, Burns, Wordsworth, Keats, Blake, Shelley, Lamb, Thackeray, Carlyle, the Brownings and the Rossettis, Tennyson, Arnold, Paterson, Wilde, Shaw, and Synge. And I have seen the special interest of individual students in the "Lays" of Marie de France, in M. Paul Claudel, in Schiller and Hauptmann, in Henry Vaughan, Bunyan, Scott's "Ivanhoe," Poe, Thoreau, Emerson, Francis Thompson, Arthur Symonds, Huxley, Walter de la Mare and "A.E." One friend liked especially the Arion poems of John Gould Fletcher. W. B. Yeats, Lord Dunsany, John Galsworthy, Conrad and Jack London are much read—E. E. Speight, in The Japan Advertiser.

## Shadows

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A dark, elusive shadow— Through thronging street, and meadow; All on a summer's day.

But what care I for shadows! Of substance, they have none; And he who casts the shadows Is walking in the sun! Arthur J. Peel

## The Poet in the Child

Nothing is ever so beautiful as the things which were beautiful when we were small. We had newly come upon the world. Every object interested us and left a deep impression upon our minds. Every day new objects now grown common to us dawned upon our consciousness; the edge of our enjoyment of the visible had not been dulled by usage, and there was no whispering crowd of solicitudes to interrupt the bright continuity of our day dreams. The bluest skies and the most silvery stars we knew were seen by us not this year, but many years ago; brooks and shrubs and insects, we saw them all magnified and in isolation; every sense was its language. That keenness of observation, that freedom of imaginative adventure, as well as that leisure a grown meditative man must envy, and no man more than a poet. The complementary truth is that most poets deliberately draw very largely upon their memories of childhood for the material of their verse. —J. C. Squire, in "Books Reviewed."

## Spring Snowflakes

The warm South-West awakes; Now the North Wind ceases, Swift the blossoms-flakes. —Meredith.

A FRENCH critic says that no one does a thing thoroughly well unless he does it with ease. The "art which conceals art"—which can hide all evidence of effort—is a very high attainment.

Seymour Haden's work is instinct with this mastery quality. It is full of what he himself calls "the labor of omission." Of etching as compared with painting, he writes: "The painter, by overlaying his work, may modify and correct it as he goes on. Not so the etcher. Every stroke he makes must tell strongly against him if it be bad, or prove him a master if it be good. In no branch of art does a touch go for so much. The necessity for a rigid selection is therefore constantly present in his mind. If one stroke in the right place tells more for him than ten in the wrong, it would seem to follow that that single stroke is a more learned stroke than the ten by which he would have arrived at his end." The faculty of doing such work supposes a concentration and a reticence requisite in no other art. And he goes on to say that, for these reasons, etching, of all arts, is the least suited to the half-educated artist. We have all, alas, seen too many demonstrations of the truth of this!

Admitting that Seymour Haden was a born artist, richly endowed... how was it that he also became the superb technician that he is? This did not come to him by nature—nor does it come to anyone. It came to him through long, hard, earnest study and practice. He studied the best models—Rembrandt's etchings above all. He was never afraid to pay the necessary price for a faultless proof by Rembrandt. But even before he began to form his unsurpassed collection of the old masterpieces it was his custom to borrow a portfolio of such etchings from a London dealer whom I myself remember as a very old man, Mr. Love, of Bunhill Row, and carrying home such treasures he would sit up at night with them—not only delighting in their beauty, as other amateurs do, but also studying and analyzing the method and technique of each master. Then, after long practice in drawing, and with an intimate technical knowledge of the recognized masterpieces of etching, he himself began to etch.

Thenceforth his hard-earned holidays in the country were devoted to etching the beautiful English landscape. These plates were etched out of doors, on the spot, and generally at a single sitting.—Frederick Keppel.

## The First Land Columbus Saw

Sailing west on that comfortable ship, where ice, beef-tea, fruit, cakes or any other desired luxury came at a word to the steward, where a question to the captain or one of the officers discovered for me in exactly what part of the world we were, it was impossible not to think of the first man who had dared those seas. The Genoese navigator had come sailing west under the Spanish flag, and he had come slowly, slowly, where we steamed fast. They were only just beginning to believe the world was round in those days, and doubtless many of the sailors shipped for the voyage were ignorant men, not knowing whether they

they came to decide how worse than foolish was Columbus not to turn back when day after day showed still only a blue waste of waters.

But at last—what a long last it must have seemed to those first voyagers who had dared to leave the coasts—they saw sea-weed and land birds, and at last, at last—not the terrible waterfalls they had feared, but land, land, land, such as they had left behind them. What a moment it must have been for the great mariner! We passed that land, that island. There must linger round it still, some of the wild delight that filled the hearts of the explorers, for still men point it out, "The first land Columbus saw."

We came into sight of Jamaica in the late afternoon and sailed along the south coast as the shadows were falling. A well-wooded country we saw, as its first discoverer must have seen more than four hundred years before, a land of steep mountains and deep valleys, with here and there patches of vivid green that, those who knew, told us were the sugar plantations that were the gold mines of Jamaica in the sugar boom. And the mist rose up from the valleys, and the shadows grew deeper and the day died in a glory of red and gold, a sight so common that no one takes note of it, and the night with a sky of velvet, embroidered with diamonds, crystal clear, came sweeping down upon us—a cloak of darkness—as we steamed into Kingston Harbour.

Columbus did not land in Jamaica on his first voyage, but he undoubtedly saw it, as we saw it, many and many a time. The memory of him was with me still as we landed.—Mary Gaunt, in "Where the Twin Meet."

## The Protecting Thistle

The yellowhammer, often prest For spot to build and be unseen, Will in its shelter trust her nest When fields and meadows glow with green.

And larks, though paths go closely by, Will in its shade securely lie.

The partridge too, that scarce can trust The open downs to lie at rest, Will in its clumps lie down, and dust And prune its horseshoe-circled breast.

And oft in shining fields of green Will lay and raise its brood unseen. —John Clare.

## Dawn From the Sleeper

There are those who claim that they actually sleep during a night on the train—that the term "sleeper" is not a misnomer. Yet to such people one is inclined to attribute imaginative power of a high order. Of the great majority who doze intermittently, or go sleepless, some are frank and outspoken in their condemnation of this atrocious American institution, where one is inclined to attribute imaginative power of a high order. Of the great majority who doze intermittently, or go sleepless, some are frank and outspoken in their condemnation of this atrocious American institution, where one is inclined to attribute imaginative power of a high order.

Train travel by day, unless the scenery be very remarkable, begins hopefully and with zest. But as the hours go by the scenery somehow loses its power to move us; of the various pictures we are inclined to say, with Coleridge, "We see, not feel, how beautiful they are." Everything re-

solves itself into a monotony of trees and houses and fences, blurred by the motion of the train. But at night, when we push our window curtain a wee bit all is strange and fascinating. The dim light is clothed in romance, festooned with its twinkling lights; even the sleepy railroad station—and what in all the world is quite so sleepy looking as a station at night—is mysterious and interesting. Best of all is it to go over a bridge—preferably a curving one, and to see the train we are in coming light around it, and beyond the black water reflecting the dotted lights—and the bare, ghostly outline of a ship that is harbor-locked for the night.

And then there comes a sense—not of dawn—but a kind of breathless suspense in preparation for it: Stevenson has described it for all time in his "Night Among the Pines"; one knows that a little later, when one peers out again, it will be lighter. We speed along with scudding clouds overhead. Best of all is it to go over a bridge—the illusion, and the sky gradually grows clearer. If we doze off for a moment there is always the awakening to the actual dawn—gray and misty, but welcomed more eagerly than any dawn is welcomed by the heavy sleeper in a stationary bed.

Then if we are going southward and it is early spring, there is a sense of joyous surprise. At first we do not realize the cause of our elation, and then we remember! We had left a land of icy ponds, fields patched with dingy gray snow—winter in its least lovely guise, just before its departure. Now, across the eye with there is not a fleck of snow. To be sure, the grass is not yet green, but the brownish fields look moist and warm and rich. Beneath those clumps of leaves in the woodland there would be violets.

## Picture

There are five young people with me in the punt, and they are arranged—remember I write for posterity!—two girls immediately in front of me, so that I can see nothing but their hair, then another girl lying facing in my direction, and beyond, at the other end of the punt, there sprawl two boys, dabbling their hands in the water and crying occasionally news of the fish. The sky is very blue; there is a hot sun, and on each side of the river there are meadows full of flowers, cowslips and daisies and kingcups, "triumphing," as Mr. Gosse says. It is the girl in the middle of the boat on whom I would concentrate your attention. She is a pretty English girl of eighteen years of age, with a fair skin and dark hair and rounded features. She is dressed in white, and one of the boys has just sprinkled a great handful of cuckoo-flowers all over her, and for a dainty moment she lets them stay on her dress and her hands and her hair, and lies still as if she were asleep. She is like the Ophelia of Millais in the Tate Gallery. Soon she sits up, wrinkles a little laugh, and as I paddle on the flowers slip by on the water. Presently we shall come to the Fortunate Islands.—Richard Middleton.

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With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1923

## Editorials

**Armageddon at Chicago**

WHEN Chicago sets about electing a mayor, all sorts and conditions of citizens take an active hand and every conceivable issue enters into the equation. It is a true Armageddon—a struggle of national import. The churches and the slums lock horns, and everything from the protection of vice to the religious affiliations of the teachers in the public schools is discussed vigorously. The campaign now progressing is running true to form. On the

Republican ticket is former Postmaster Lueder, a veteran of the Spanish-American War, a Lutheran, a Mason, pledged to the enforcement of all laws, and by special statement to the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, committed to the enforcement of the prohibition law. The Democrats have nominated Judge William Emmet Dever, formerly a reform alderman, a Knight of Columbus, a supporter of the parochial schools, backed by the local Democratic organization, which is now and has always been "wet."

Into the contest between these leaders enter considerations which are little more than hinted at in their speeches, or in the newspaper advocacy of their respective candidacies. Chicago is both scandalized and alarmed at the present condition of its public school system, which is seemingly being so conducted as to drive parents who can possibly afford it to send their children to private, or sectarian, schools. There are rumors that a deal in the traction interests, by which of course the citizens will not profit, hangs upon the success of the Democratic nominee. And inevitably the prohibition issue is involved. While neither candidate is personally dry, the Democratic nominee suffers from the fact that he is backed by a political organization which has always consistently fought prohibition. As a leading figure in the Anti-Saloon League has said, there has never been a candidate on the Democratic ticket in Chicago willing to accept the indorsement of the league. As a result of this record, those voters of Chicago who are desirous of seeing the criminal violation of the Eighteenth Amendment sharply checked are likely to vote the Republican ticket.

To a very great degree the result of this election will hinge upon the popular knowledge and judgment of the two political organizations which have chosen the candidates. There is a tendency to look back of the individuals, and to weigh in the balance the forces by which the rival candidates have been selected. There is a determination, too, to ignore party labels in view of the fact that the Republican organization of today has repudiated that which maintained Mayor Thompson in power for eight years, while the Democratic organization, back of Judge Dever, is identical with the one which profited by the Thompson régime, and without the aid of which the policies from which Chicago has suffered so cruelly could not have been made effective.

What there was of good in the Thompson administration—and notwithstanding the clamor of the Chicago press there was much—was retained in the campaign for the present Republican nominee. Opponents of sectarian aggression in politics, advocates of the enforcement of the prohibition law, friends to an honest settlement of the traction question, have been attracted to the ticket nominated by a Republican convention in which the leaders of the Thompson machine were without power. The same elements were repelled by a Democratic nomination effected by the old Roger Sullivan machine, the power of which Chicago Democrats are still unable to break.

Out of the five leading cities in the United States, Chicago furnishes in its elections the most interesting national point of view. What it does is seldom illuminating as to the respective strength of the Republican or the Democratic Party. But if the Nation wants to know what voters are thinking on prohibition, on municipal ownership, on the school question, on religion in politics, the verdict in Chicago is apt to be instructive. For that reason the success of Mr. Lueder, should the Chicago electorate decree it, would be nationally encouraging to the friends of the right.

**Vaccination in the Schools**

AT A time when the question of compulsory vaccination in schools is arousing no little stir on both sides of the Atlantic, some profit may be obtained from observing the way in which the situation has been handled in California. In that State the law reads today: "The control of smallpox shall be under the direction of the State Board of Health, and no rule or regulation on the subject of vaccination shall be adopted by school or local health authorities." In other words, the people have seen to it that the vaccination law has been taken completely out of the hands of the Board of Education, or any local health officer, where, so far as that goes, it never belonged, but where in many states it is held in a tight grip, and the disease against which it is in theory directed is simply placed in the same category with any other communicable disease under the general law.

Though this may not seem of great significance at first sight, it really means the complete elimination of the filing of vaccination certificates in the schools as a prerequisite for admission, as such cards of classification are no longer required to be kept by any school department. The law is highly commended in many quarters where the opinion is worth consideration, and although it may be granted that many members of the medical profession would like a strict compulsory vaccination law for the State, the tendency now seems to be, largely as a result of this liberation of thought, to accept the undeniable rights of the individual to choose for himself and

for his children that particular mode of treatment which, in his judgment, will best promote health and happiness.

What has been successfully accomplished in California could, it would seem, profitably be adopted elsewhere, and, according to the indications in California, with satisfaction to the great majority of citizens. Organized prejudiced thought has been for many years trying to force its convictions—the convictions of the Dark Ages—upon a people who have already freed themselves to a large extent from the dictation of medical and ecclesiastical domination. Today it is becoming more and more clearly recognized that the individual's rights are of greater importance than the beliefs of any organized section of the community or the world, and that the school has nothing to do with the medical treatment of the children confided to its care.

**Renewed Franco-Russian Negotiations**

WHILE the American Secretary of State, Mr. Hughes, is able to persist in his attitude of helpful hinting toward Russia, Raymond Poincaré, the French Premier, is less fortunately situated. Though in all probability he has changed his personal opinions about the Soviet régime as little as has Mr. Hughes, he is sorely pressed "to do something about Russia." But what and how? The attempts to oppose the revolutionists by force have been abandoned, and not only have the forecasts of an early-collapse failed to come true, but other European powers have recognized the new régime, to the business advantage of their citizens. Then the French recognize as well as anybody that European problems cannot much longer be treated as though Russia did not exist.

From the special standpoint of France, friendly relations with Russia are as vital today as they were thirty years ago. Poland is but a weak substitute as a counterbalance to Germany, though a good customer of French munition firms as long as the French Government advances the money. The same is true of Rumania, which now asks for a loan of 100,000,000 francs to cover purchases in France. The Poles recently received credit for 400,000,000 francs. The pre-war French investments in Russia ran into some 20,000,000,000 francs. Then there is always the danger that if left isolated the Soviet Government may combine militarily with Germany, Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey.

Economically France needs raw materials found in Russia, and French business men fear not only losing their previous investments but also being outstripped by other nations in exploiting Russian resources and labor power. Then French opinion favorable to a resumption of friendly relations suggests that by negotiating with the Soviet Government, instead of giving it a cold shoulder, there is an opportunity to stop the revolutionary propaganda at the source, to split the Moscow Internationale by playing off Tchitcherin, as a former tsarist diplomatist, against Zinovieff, a newcomer.

Against these considerations the French intransigents set down the same objections as those advanced by Mr. Hughes, namely, that for military, as well as business, purposes, the Bolsheviks cannot be trusted, that they have repudiated the old debts, and have confiscated private property. Nor have the powers that have recognized the Soviet Government escaped the revolutionary propaganda any more than have those who continue to ignore it.

Nevertheless M. Poincaré remains true to his declaration before becoming Premier that he would refuse to "be unaware of Russia." Before the World War the Russian alliance was his special concern and hobby. It is natural that he should try to renew relations. As his unofficial intermediaries, he has employed more and more conservative politicians. A year ago it was Marcel Cachin, the Communist leader, who is now in jail for opposing the Ruhr occupation. Last fall Edouard Herriot, Mayor of Lyons, and leader of the Radical Party, went to Moscow "officially," but before going and on his return he had long talks with the Premier. At Genoa and Lausanne there were other private contacts. Now Senator de Monzie, still nearer M. Poincaré's own party, is ready to start on a "commercial mission." Private French business enterprises are encouraged by the Government, and tomorrow a full-fledged ambassador may be designated. To all these advances President Millerand is firmly opposed, but the real governmental power lies with the Premier.

**A Lesson Well Learned**

THERE are gratifying indications of a growing respect for the law in the expressions of almost unanimous disapproval of efforts recently made in Washington, D. C., to make a joke of the prohibition amendment and the statute enacted to aid in its enforcement. The Washington Chapter of the International Legal Fraternity of Phi Delta Phi a few days ago issued what were called "summons-invitations" to its members, requesting their presence at a dinner to be given in honor of Justice Sutherland, recently appointed a member of the United States Supreme Court. The "defendants" upon whom these process invitations were served were required to answer as to whether or not they "believed in the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Law"; whether or not they had a "supply" in their cellars or elsewhere, and, if so, how much of this they proposed to bring to the dinner.

As might have been expected, there was an immediate and a dignified disclaimer issued by many of the recipients of the invitations. They refused to be identified with what they regarded as an undignified determination to make light of the law, and to encourage, perhaps indirectly, open violations thereof. Spokesmen for the fraternity sought, in a supplementary letter sent to the prospective guests, to "amend their process" by insisting that no offense against the law was intended. But it was too late. It had become at once apparent that Justice

Sutherland could not lend his presence or his approval to even a "humorous" attack upon a law which he has taken a solemn oath to respect and enforce. It was equally apparent that sincere friends of the distinguished guest of honor could not embarrass him by overlooking the affront. And so there was nothing left for the hosts but to recall the invitations and cancel the dinner. This they did, though weakly reiterating their assurance that no disrespect for the law was intended.

The happening is important chiefly because it reflects, accurately and directly, an encouraging change in the attitude of the public toward the matter of law enforcement. It is probable that the incident might have passed unnoticed a year ago or two years ago. But the more thoughtful people of the country have come to regard even careless offenses against the law as inexcusable. The lines are being drawn which separate the bootleggers and rum-runners and their patrons from those who regard and respect the law because it is the law. Gradually many of the representative newspapers, some of which have maintained a somewhat indifferent attitude, are aligning themselves with those who stand irrevocably for law enforcement. It is an encouraging sign of the times, and one which cannot be read mistakenly.

**The Music Week Movement in America**

MUSIC week, which is the name of a movement set going in the United States since the war, proceeds, no doubt, from a fine ideal of service. Except in quarters where it may happen to be treated from a commercial standpoint, it truly promises beneficent outcomes. In particular, music week under the organization adopted in the city of New York seems as goodly a project of public endeavor as was ever devised. As at present conceived in the minds of its promoters, it may, indeed, have significant weaknesses. But even suppose that to be so, insecure foundations have been known to be relied after the house was in part built.

Generally speaking, music week in New York will be a competitive festival, in which choirs of all sorts, orchestral bodies, chamber music groups, solo performers and composers will take part. Prizes and medals will be awarded to winning societies and individuals. Scholarships, too, will be given to some of the successful contestants, wherewith they may pursue their studies either in the United States or in Europe. One of the objects sought through the annual festival, according to comment recently made by T. Tertius Noble, the organizer, who has charge of certain arrangements, is better citizenship; and inasmuch as competitions between racial choruses are provided for, music week is obviously designed to serve more or less the cause of Americanization.

Now the competitive festival idea, though it is described as having affected profoundly the aspect of musical affairs in Great Britain, and as having made towns completely over in Canada, will in all probability be objected to as soon as it begins to be tried in the United States. High favor though it may find with a man like Mr. Noble, who received his education in Great Britain and who has acted on many occasions as a member of prize festival juries in Canada, it will scarcely win the instant approval of all the students, amateurs and professionals who make up musical New York. The committee's project, which implies preliminary contests going on all winter and a week of prize finals in the spring, has assuredly got to meet odds. But if any objectors should be inclined to decry the competitive festival as an institution better adapted to the British and the Canadian than to the American temperament, let them consider that the famous contests of Blackpool, England, have a history of no more than 25 years, and that those of Winnipeg, Manitoba, a history of only about a quarter of that time. What, then, Mr. Noble and his associates on the New York music week committee have begun to do is hardly foisting upon the United States something from outside. Far otherwise, they seem as though letting in something that has long been wanted.

## Editorial Notes

AN EXTRAORDINARY sidelight is thrown by a Berlin law case on one of the effects of the rise in value of the mark which took place a short while ago. A Czech engineer, it appears, named Reimann, was sentenced to a year's imprisonment and to a fine of 15,000,000 marks for using contemptuous language against the German Nation during a demonstration protesting the occupation of the Ruhr. When he was arrested he had in his possession \$400 and a large number of Czech kronen, which at that time amounted to the sum he was fined. He was informed that he would not be imprisoned if he could pay the fine within fourteen days. Being in detention, however, he was unable to change the money at once and missed the market, only to find, when he was in a position to exchange his money, that it then only represented 8,000,000 marks, and that he was liable to the imprisonment unless he raised another 7,000,000 marks. There is no wonder that the German press characterized this incident as "The Vengeance of the Mark."

IT WOULD be illuminating to see just where the excuse would lead, if followed to its ultimate, which was offered by Pasquale Capuano to the vice squad officers who arrested him the other day on a warrant charging violation of his probation, following a successful raid on his store in Springfield, Mass. This ingenious bootlegger declared he was compelled to sell liquor in order to make regular payments on his \$100 fine which the court imposed when he was convicted of illegal liquor selling a month ago. Pretty soon presumably he will be selling liquor to pay the fine for selling liquor which he was selling to pay the fine for selling liquor which he— But there is no end to it. He has hit on a scheme equaling perpetual motion in its possibilities.

## Combating Illiteracy in China

UNTIL quite recently the work of typesetting in China has required a remarkable memory and considerable labor, for men thus employed have been faced with the necessity of handling some 40,000 different characters, or ideographs, as they are called. Thousands of little compartments have contained the desired symbols and the position of each must be remembered that the type may be obtained and later replaced for further use.

China, it will be recalled, became a republic rather more than a decade ago. Soon thereafter, at the initiative of the Government, a conference was convened in Peking, to take up consideration of the subject of a phonetic alphabet of the Chinese language, in the hope that a common pronunciation might further education.

As a result the national phonetics syllabary was evolved. This script today constitutes a recognized medium of intercourse in China's various provinces and brings a literate China at least within reach of thought.

It was not the purpose of the originators of this script entirely to do away with the ancient ideographs, those characters which conveyed ideas by symbols instead of letters, but rather it was hoped to interpret them to those many millions who under the old régime had never learned to read or write and who stood no chance of ever doing so.

Today this simpler Chinese written speech is being taught in all the schools of China under Government control, as well as in the mission institutions, and is finding a ready acceptance. Mandarin, it should be recalled, is the dialect spoken in the greater part of China, but only about five per cent of the Chinese have been able to read or write it. Ninety per cent, it is hoped, will soon be able to enjoy to some extent at least the benefits of education through this new script medium.

The phonetic syllabary looks to the accomplishment of a common speech in China, with the natural arousing of human sympathies and unfolding of social relations consequent thereto. Not that in the years gone by there has not been in one sense a common language in China, but this was to the eye and not to the ear.

The same ideograph, that is to say, has had perhaps a half-dozen sounds in various sections of the country, as distinct as if they were completely different words. It is no wonder, therefore, that this new movement is regarded with constantly increasing interest by many Chinese men of affairs who see therein a factor of primary importance in the larger development of their country.

Before the achievement of the Peking conference other attempts had been made to launch a similar reform, none of which, however, met with any marked success. In the quarter century prior to 1911-12, when China became a republic, that is to say, various systems had been propounded, but they did not have the necessary backing to insure their general acceptance.

Now, however, the National Board of Education of China has given its unqualified approval to the system and has authorized the distribution of textbooks in all the primary schools in which the phonetics are taught. It has withal recommended its use in all the schools.

Incidentally, phonetic script is read down the line from top to bottom and across the page from right to left, just as is the case with the Chinese ideographs. Moreover, in many, in fact in most, cases at the present time, they are placed parallel to the regular Chinese characters.

Without a doubt, in approving the adoption of this new medium the Government was aiming at the attainment of the standardization of the spoken language of China. It also had in view the achievement of an easier recording of the spoken tongue and the expansion of monosyllabic to polysyllabic language.

To further this reform, and as a natural product of it, there has been invented a typesetting machine for this new script, which reduces a thousandfold the effort of setting type by hand. It is a linotype and should aid in rapidly revolutionizing the lives and mental processes of millions of Orientals.

Interestingly enough, when the conference of Chinese scholars agreed on a standard pronunciation of considerably more than 5000 characters and adopted thirty-nine symbols as a phonetic alphabet, it voted down the use of Roman letters, adopting instead simple strokes taken from the Chinese dictionary.

It is not expected by even the most enthusiastic advocates of this new system that it will lead to the complete abandonment of the use of written Chinese ideographs, for it will be remembered that the adoption in Japan of a similar simplified type of writing has not resulted in any loss of the ancient written language of that country.

Soon it is hoped that there will be appearing in this new script all kinds of literature. After its introduction and acceptance, the Scriptures and a few lesson books, with foreign mission reading matter, constituted the early productions. Now the Government is reaching the daily newspapers with it. And the end who can forecast?

## Russia's Gratitude to America

WHAT does Russia think of Americans and America, now that this job has been accomplished? asks Nellie E. Gardner, of the American Relief Administration, in McClure's Magazine, when telling of the work done by the administration in saving thousands during the Russian famine of 1921-22.

Because the American Relief Administration—as an organization and as individual members—kept faith with the people of Russia and its Government, the word of Americans is now trusted in the land of the Slav. Unless you have been in Russia since the revolution, and have seen with what suspicion the Russians regard the outside world and how they probe beneath the surface of every good deed for ulterior commercial or political "motives," you cannot appreciate what a tribute this confidence is, and what a foundation it has laid for future trust and mutual understanding.

They no longer fear us. At first they kept their eye on all of us, but no one objected to that—least of all the Americans. I heard one member of the American Relief Administration, in conversation regarding our obvious watching by the Cheka (secret police), say: "The more they watch us, the better we like it. They will finally become convinced that we are telling the truth and playing fair. We came here only as 'baby-feeders,' and that is all we intend to be. We are not dabbling in politics or government."

Russia and the Russians will never forget America's gift of the year 1922. The story of the "Aha" (as the Russians call the Relief, from the initials A. R. A.) will live in the folklore of the moujik of the steppes, as well as in the official records of the Kremlin statesmen who will direct Russia's future. Some day, some way, I am confident that the United States will be reminded of the Slav's gratitude for that gift of food.